

# THE AMERICAN FARMER



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." Virg

Vol. XI.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY, 1856.

No. 8.

## AN ADDRESS

*Delivered at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Frederick County Agricultural Society,  
October 26th, 1855.*

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*Ladies and Members of the Frederick County Agricultural Society:* I appear before you, on this interesting occasion, at the solicitation of my worthy friend, the distinguished President of your Society, and I trust you will excuse my presumption in occupying a position, which could be so much better filled by many of you, and attribute it, rather to a desire of contributing even my small mite to the great cause in which we are engaged, than to any expectation of enlightening you on the subject of agriculture.

It would be unpardonable egotism in me to undertake the task of instructing the intelligent farmers of Frederick County in the cultivation of the soil, and I shall therefore confine my remarks principally to the discussion of those subjects and principles which, in my opinion, are best calculated to elevate the views of the cultivators of the soil, and, at the same time, to place them in the social and political position which they are entitled to occupy in this country.

Agriculture was the first occupation of man, and from its origin to the present time, it has been considered, theoretically, the most honorable profession; but it becomes us to inquire if this, like many other theories, when applied to this practical subject, is not wanting in truth.

Although the varied climate and products of the soil point out this country as essentially an agricultural one, and the cultivation of the earth as the natural pursuit of its inhabitants, still we have to contend against the habits and customs which we have unfortunately imbibed from other countries, where the land is cultivated almost entirely by tenantry, who are governed and controlled by the large landed proprietors, and consequently that system of subjection inculcates an idea of dependence in the farmers of those countries, which incapacitates them from assuming their true position here.

In this country the farmer is generally the proprietor himself, and, therefore, should occupy here the social and political position which the lord proprietor does elsewhere.

It is proper that I should explain the sense in which I use the word political,—first, because I do not wish to alarm any good friends to the cause by even intimating a desire to deprive them of any honorable and lucrative offices, and secondly, because it is time that all agriculturists should be convinced that their duty to their profession, as well as their country, requires that they should study politics.

The definition of politics, according to Webster, is, "the science of government, that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity;" and it is in this enlarged sense that I demand for the agriculturists of this country that political position which their great interests and large numbers entitle them to; for it is an incontrovertible fact, that the prosperity of any country is in proportion to the advancement of its agriculture. I do not refer to the honors and emoluments of office, as political position, but to that weight in the legislature and administration of the government, which will insure protection to the agricultural interest against encroachment from any source; and I ask you, how it is possible for you to be the guardians of the "peace, safety and prosperity of your country," unless you study political economy, which teaches the principles upon which its foundation rests.

In the ordinary acceptation of the word, politics is the science which teaches the art of placing one party and its friends in power, and keeping its opponents out; and I warn you against this species of politics and its adherents, as your worst enemies, who only court your influence for their own advancement. Those who advocate this latter species, are dreadfully alarmed and shocked at any attempt to arouse the agriculturists to a just appreciation of the danger of their situation, because they know it to be the death-knell to all schemes of self-aggrandizement.

The cultivator of the soil is the great producer, from whose labor all other professions derive their existence and support, and he should there-

fore have a potential voice in the disposition of the products of his industry. His mental and physical energies, applied to the cultivation of the earth, produce the capital upon which all other classes trade, and, although it is quite natural, that each should endeavor to convert the largest portion of this capital to his own use, still it is neither just or right that it should be done solely at the expense of the producer.

Farmers, you must awake from your long sleep, before it is too late, as not only your own interests but the very existence of the Union is dependent upon it.

Look at the various issues which are presented by the different factions throughout the country, and ask yourselves if they are advocated from any desire to advance the national prosperity, or whether they are not adopted solely with a view to securing power in the hands of certain leaders.

These same influences have controlled the various political conventions which have been held for many years past, and produced the overthrow of those patriotic men, of all parties, who had distinguished themselves on the great issues before the country, and caused the selection of those whose principles and views on questions of policy were *publicly* unknown. The time has arrived for the cultivator of the soil, over the whole Union, to unite in one body, and determine the policy which will produce the greatest prosperity to the whole nation.

They compose the great conservative party, and if they will only adopt and act upon the motto, "united we stand, divided we fall," they can defeat the machinations of all the fanatical factions which are attempting, through the most unprincipled means, to control the legislation of the country. They can unite upon such a platform of principles and policy as will produce the greatest benefit to the Union as a whole; for the man must be either a knave or a fool, who asserts that one portion of this country is entirely independent of the residue. Nature has made the different sections naturally dependent on one another, and man cannot reverse the order of nature. One section produces food, another the raw material for clothing, and a third converts those materials into manufactures, and they are all equally interested in the preservation of the Union. We must not listen to the specious arguments of mere theorists, who have their own selfish ends to gratify at the public expense, for they cannot appreciate the value of this Confederation; but turn to the wise admonitions of the "Father of his Country," who made so many sacrifices to establish it, and see what his instructions are.

In a circular, addressed by him to the Governors of the different States, on disbanding the Army of the Revolution, he used this language:

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say to the existence of the United States as an independent power.

"First. An Indissoluble Union of the States under one Federal Head."

"Second. A sacred regard to Public Justice."

"Third. The adoption of a proper peace establishment, and

"Fourth. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those

mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity; and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interests of the community. These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our Independence and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis; and whoever would dare to sap the foundation or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the execration and the severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country."

Farmers, this is the platform which I propose for your acceptance, and I feel assured there is not one among you who will not heartily respond to the doctrines therein contained, or who will deny the necessity of reaffirming these principles at this time. This advice was left to you as a last legacy by the greatest and best of men, and should be followed by you, and transmitted unimpaired to your posterity. I call upon you in the name of Washington, and by the sacred obligations which you owe to those who pledged "their lives, their property and their sacred honor" to secure for you this rich inheritance, to rise in your majesty and exterminate the miserable disunionists who are organizing to overthrow this glorious Confederacy. You are the parties most interested in preserving our institutions, for you have everything to lose and nothing to gain by revolution and anarchy.

Having called your attention to the subject of politics, (or political economy, more properly speaking,) it is necessary that I should refer to some of the leading questions relating thereto, which demand and should receive your particular consideration.

The first in importance, and the one which has caused more feeling and excitement than any other and which has, by engendering sectional jealousies, produced, in my humble judgment, most of the other political questions which have and are now agitating the various sections of this Union, is the Protective or Tariff Policy.

In discussing this, as well as all other subjects, I beg to be distinctly understood as doing it with reference solely to their effect upon the agricultural interest, because I start upon the hypothesis that whatever is beneficial or injurious to that interest, is beneficial or injurious to the country at large.

Gen. Alexander Hamilton may be considered as the father of this policy, as he, in 1790, when Secretary of the Treasury, advocated, in his celebrated report, impost duties on foreign manufactures, but, at the same time, he favored, as a part of the system, bounties on agricultural productions. He therein contended that the heavy contributions levied on our productions abroad, required that we should impose countervailing ones in order to extend to our manufacturers that protection and encouragement which was necessary to enable them, in their infancy, to compete successfully with foreign countries.

Hamilton, like all others who have since advocated this protective policy, urged it principally on two grounds,—first, because it was incumbent on every government to render itself independent of other nations "for the essentials of national supply, which comprises the means of subsistence, habitation, clothing and defence;" and secondly, that the establishment of a home market for our agricultural productions, would prevent those fluctuations, which so frequently occur, for our pro-

ductions in foreign markets. It would be the height of presumption in me to combat the conclusions of such great minds as those of Hamilton, Clay, and others, who have advocated this policy of protection, but still it strikes me very forcibly that the whole system is opposed to that great law of nature, which establishes an equilibrium in all things. Water may be forced up hill, but so soon as the force is withdrawn, it will return to its level, and on the same principle a forced market may be established for our productions and manufactures, but, at last, the natural law of supply and demand must regulate prices, and any system which attempts to control this law, must, like Franklin's whistle, cost more than it is worth.

The industry of a nation should be left entirely free to select the objects to which it shall be applied, and not forced from its natural channels by bounties or protection given to certain branches to the prejudice of all others. If nations were governed more by the common sense regulations which direct the transactions between individuals, we should have more consistent laws. The whole legislation of the country, for a number of years, has been directed to the encouragement and protection of the commercial and manufacturing interests at the expense of the agricultural. As an illustration of the effect of the protective policy upon the agricultural classes, allow me to suppose that the farmers of Frederick should dispose of their wheat crop, which averages about 800,000 bushels, to a Baltimore merchant for \$800,000. The merchant ships the wheat to England, and disposes of it for \$1,000,000, which he invests in such articles of dry goods, hardware, &c., as he knows will be required by the Farmers of Frederick county for their own consumption. When these goods arrive in Baltimore they are taxed by your own government with a duty of \$300,000, so that when they come into your hands you have not only to pay the \$200,000 to the merchant for his profits and expenses, but you have to pay a direct tax of \$300,000 for the benefit of the manufacturers of similar goods in this country. The whole revenue system of our government is prejudicial to the agricultural interest, and is opposed to the philosophy of our institutions, because it oppresses a portion of the community for the benefit of the residue. Many of the arguments which were used for the adoption of this policy have now lost their weight, in consequence of the change in the policies of governments, whereby they have been induced to remove many of the restrictions complained of; and, also, from the fact that our manufactures should be now sufficiently well established, if they ever will be, to release these bounties. But, farmers, you will never find the commercial or manufacturing interest yielding a single point until driven by your concerted action, for not satisfied with the onerous burthens already imposed on the agricultural classes, they carried through Congress the Reciprocity Treaty, which is certainly the most unjust and iniquitous measure ever adopted to the agriculturists of this section.

By the passage of that measure the merchants of the North have had refunded to them at least \$500,000; their freight and shipping business have been greatly increased, and the fisheries of the whole British Provinces have been thrown open to them. The manufacturers have derived immense benefit from the receipts of breadstuffs and coal

from the Provinces, and the formation of a new market for their surplus manufactures, but notwithstanding all these advantages, they are not yet satisfied, as they attempted at the last Congress to reduce the duty on wool from 30 to 10 per cent., but to keep up the duty on manufactured wool, and an effort will be made this winter to reduce the duty on all the raw materials.

The agriculturists, being the only producers and the largest consumers, are most deeply interested, not only in diminishing the expenses of the government, but also in framing such a system of revenue to meet those expenses, as will operate justly and equally on property of all descriptions, whether it be in land, manufactures, shipping, stocks, or anything else. Direct taxation is the only method by which this object can be accomplished, and the land relieved of the onerous burthens which are imposed upon it by the present system.

The opponents of direct taxation maintain that it is the most unpopular and odious tax which can be established, but their opposition is occasioned more by the selfish consideration of personal injury than any desire to guard against evils of a general character. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, not only where life is concerned, but also where property is at stake, and therefore it is the primary object of all to endeavor to guard their property as well as life against any attacks which may be made upon it. The land cannot be kept out of view, and must therefore always be the greatest sufferer; but the greatest opposition to direct taxation, has arisen from those classes whose property, under the operation of such a system, will be made to contribute their proportion of the public burthens. Again, this system will have the effect of dispensing with many of the burthensome and corrupting offices which embarrass the operations of government, and thereby greatly reduce its expenses. The stamp tax, in Maryland, is an evidence of the truth of these assertions; for, although the farmer pays his portion of this tax, still it is obnoxious to other classes, simply because it brings under its operation a species of property or capital which could not be reached in any other way. The present revenue system of the general government is an insult to the intelligence of our people, and destructive to their morality, because it encourages every species of deception, perjury and corruption. It must be apparent to every one that, under its operation, he pays doubly as much direct tax as he would under a different system, because on every manufactured article he purchases, he has to pay a tax of 20 or 30 per cent., as the case may be, and this, whether the article is domestic or foreign, and the poor man, with a large family to support, pays more tax than the single capitalist with his millions. The fluctuations of the revenue under the protective policy are so great that no calculations can be made upon it, as the Treasury is at one time overflowing and at another bankrupt. In concluding this important subject, I insist that we should demand for agriculture the same protection which is given to other interests. It is proper that I should here propose the means by which these recommendations can be enforced, for although the cultivators of the soil possess the physical strength in this country to carry any measures upon which they unite, still they have not that moral weight which is necessary to ap

ply that physical power to the attainment of any object. Education is the remedy, for it is their inferiority as a body, in this particular, which has prevented them from exercising that moral and physical influence in society to which the importance and dignity of their profession entitle them. Knowledge is power, and just in proportion as you increase the knowledge of any class, you increase their power in the community. It is the possession of superior knowledge which has given man the control over the whole animal creation; for certainly in physical strength he is unable to contend with most of those animals which he has made subservient to his will. As knowledge has given man this influence over the brute creation, so has increased knowledge or education given to other professions the supremacy which they possess over the agriculturists. Superior education will alone place you on an equality with other professions, and enable you to study and apply to this most intellectual pursuit of man those great laws which govern the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Until within a very few years it was deemed unnecessary to give a young man intended for a farmer, more than a superficial knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, (or a little cyphering, as the latter branch was termed,) from an apprehension that he would become a book-farmer, and not follow in the beaten track of his father, and even at this very time it is no uncommon occurrence to hear parents declare that their most intelligent son must be a lawyer, a doctor or a divine, and the one with the least mind is universally assigned to the cultivation of the land, under the false presumption that any fool will do well there. It is this depreciation of your own, and your veneration for other professions, which has caused agriculture to be considered and treated as the most degraded pursuit of man; but it is an unquestionable fact that it requires more mind, more education, more industry, and more practical good sense to make a good agriculturist than are requisite for any other profession; and I think I may further say, than are necessary for all others combined, as in addition to the liberal education of the lawyer, the physician and the divine, the cultivator of the soil should understand mathematics, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, botany, chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology, entomology and meteorology, and, in truth, there is no species of science or art which will not, in some particular, assist him in his varied avocation. He should also be taught the wants and necessities of the consumers of his products, both in his own and in foreign countries; the connection between the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial classes, and the laws regulating the trade between his own and foreign nations. These branches are calculated to instruct him in the mutual dependance of these classes upon each other; the amount or kind of encouragement which should be given to each to produce a healthy action in the whole system, and at the same time prevent that undue partiality which advances one interest at the expense of the whole, and thereby produces those jealousies and unnatural relations which are always detrimental to general prosperity. This branch of education enables him to watch the commercial policy of his own and foreign governments, and guard the agricultural interest against any unjust or injurious legislation. Although law, physic and divinity contain

many more, as professions, of the best educated and most intellectual men of the country, in proportion to their numbers, than all others, still it is very questionable whether these professions have advanced any nearer perfection than agriculture, because their practice and decisions are not governed by any settled principles. We find judges and lawyers giving opposite opinions on the same laws and the same statement of facts; physicians treating the same diseases with medicines of a diametrically opposite character, and divines contending for different doctrines and dogmas. There is no question that all the discoveries of science have some relation to the cultivation of the earth; and in order to make them most efficient, you must have those who follow this occupation so instructed that they can trace the connection between science and practice; and this can alone be accomplished by the establishment of various grades of schools and colleges, with farms attached, where the theories may be reduced to practice.

Much has been said of late years about the science of chemistry, as applied to agriculture, and, although I am the last man to utter a syllable against true science, still I think it very questionable whether the substantial benefit which has been so far produced, has not been overbalanced by the injury which has been inflicted on the community in its name by the ignorant impostors, who are deceiving the credulous with their various nostrums and humbugs. I do not intend to depreciate the labors of those really scientific men, who have advanced certain theories in regard to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for notwithstanding practice may not have fully established the truth of their first impressions, still the direction given to the human mind by those researches, must eventually be productive of important discoveries. One of the favorite theories on this subject is that which maintains that in order to raise the most abundant crop on any soil, it is only necessary to apply to the soil the particular ingredients which the ash of that plant contains, but Professor Way, the Analytical Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, (very high authority,) controverts this theory, by declaring that experiments show that "the crops which are most benefitted by gypsum, contain far less of lime or sulphuric acid than those upon which this mineral has no effect." It is therefore impossible for agriculture to derive any material benefit from these various theories of scientific men, until we have agricultural schools and farms established where the science and practice may be taught the one in connection with the other. We require, and should have, a National Agricultural College and Farm, under the patronage of the General Government, which would admit young men from the various sections of the Union, upon the plan of the Military Academy at West Point. Such an institution would be productive of incalculable benefits, in a national point of view, to the rising generation, by instructing them in the productions and necessities of the various sections, and at the same time have a most happy effect on the whole by showing the mutual dependance of the one on the other. We should likewise have in each State, and if possible in each county of each State, such colleges or schools with farms attached; and the quota of each State in the national institution, should be selected from those



who had most distinguished themselves at these state or county schools. Such institutions would at once elevate the agricultural profession, and prevent the ambitious and high-minded sons of agriculturists from abandoning the homes of their fathers to seek distinction in other professions. Until such institutions are established, agriculture can neither obtain nor maintain its proper position in society; for however plausible theories may be on paper, it is only by practical tests that their truth or falsity can be satisfactorily demonstrated.

The science of agriculture is that knowledge which teaches the means by which the greatest yield can be produced from the earth with the least expense of capital and labor; and in order to do this effectually, the mental as well as the physical capacities of the cultivators of the soil must be attended to. It is very customary to denigrate the wild theories of professors as science, and true science is very much undervalued by practical men on this account, but there is a vast difference between the speculations of mere theorists and the truths developed by the study of those natural laws which regulate the universe. Certain soils will produce much more luxuriant crops than others, and certain pastures will fatten animals much more rapidly than others, although in both instances they appear to the eye alike. If science can instruct us why this is so, and how these different soils can be made equally productive, is there a man so prejudiced or ignorant as to elude his senses to such knowledge, or who would deprive his children of the benefit of it. Then establish these institutions at once, for in farming every day that is lost is lost forever. If it is necessary for the government to establish military and naval schools for instructing its citizens in the savage science of destroying their fellow-men, how much greater is the necessity for establishing those for their education in the art of "subduing and replenishing the earth," which was the first command given unto man.

This is the first and great law of Providence, and the improvement or decline of nations must be in proportion to the intelligence and zeal which they display in the observance of its injunctions. By Nature this country is favored beyond all others, as the great fertility of the soil, the varied climate, the great mineral resources, and its extended seacoasts and fine harbors, give it advantages over all others to become the most prosperous in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and nothing is wanting to render it so in reality, but the same amount of intelligence and application that is devoted to those pursuits elsewhere. The best system of protection, and the only one which we need, is the protection and development of the mind; and if our government could only be induced to apply its power and immense resources to this purpose in lieu of attempting the acquisition of more territory, we should be a much more contented, happy and prosperous people. The cultivators of the soil in this country have misapplied the word "subdue" in this divine law, for in connection with the word "replenish," it simply signifies that they should subdue the earth to such an extent as is necessary to bring it into cultivation, but not for its ultimate destruction. The system of cultivating the soil solely with a view of obtaining the greatest possible yield, without any regard to maintaining or increasing its natural fertility, has reduced the average yield of the old

States at least one half, and has driven their inhabitants to seek the rich lands of the West to commence anew this destructive policy. It is generally supposed that the exorbitant prices of breadstuffs during the last and other years, were occasioned by the heavy foreign demand in consequence of the war which is desolating Europe, but such is not the fact. Upon an examination of the exports of the last year, it will be found that during all that portion at which prices ruled the highest, viz: from September, 1854, to August, 1855, there were but 140,000 barrels of flour and 203,000 bushels of wheat exported, whereas in the previous year the exports amounted to 1,800,000 barrels of flour and 5,846,000 bushels of wheat. Notwithstanding these statistics develop the astonishing fact that the annual production of the United States is but little, if any, more than sufficient for the consumption of her own population, and the positive evidence which we have that there must be a heavy foreign demand for our surplus, if we have any, still you find the whole commercial and manufacturing press endeavoring to depress prices by the most glaring deceptions. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, produce more wheat than the residue of the United States, and it is ascertained, from the best sources of information, that these States will not exceed, if they come up to, an average crop. This, coupled with the large foreign demand and the entire consumption of the old stock, must, according to that inviolable law of supply and demand, keep prices up. The agricultural classes are grossly misled and deceived by the commercial press, and to guard against it they must establish papers of their own, which will protect their interest against these attacks of their enemies.

We have in Maryland that most excellent agricultural paper the "American Farmer," which was the pioneer in the cause, and I very much question whether the subscription in this State will more than pay the expenses of its publication. The poor encouragement given to this class of papers is another evidence of the neglect of the agriculturists to attend to their true interests. Farmers, we must have a press through which we can converse with one another confidently, and, as conflicting interests exclude us from the commercial press, I entreat you, one and all, not only to subscribe to this most valuable paper in your own State, but also to as many more of the same kind as you can read; and I will almost guarantee, if you find at the end of the year that you have not received double the amount of the subscription in valuable information, that the publishers will return you the amount paid.

We are particularly indebted to the "American Farmer" of Maryland and the "Country Gentleman" of New York, for protecting us from the exactions of the dealers in foreign and the manufacturers of spurious manures. The agent of the Peruvian government, in October, 1852, in a letter to the Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, used this language: "We are sorry to observe that intermediate hands have produced a course highly injurious to the farmers and those you represent. We intend to sell to farmers any quantity over twenty tons at \$46.20, on time, so soon as we have a sufficient supply on hand. In relation to any change in the price now fixed, (\$46.20,) we state that the Peruvian government

would be very happy to make some reduction in it, if the sacred engagements and other national and honorable uses, to which the proceeds are now applied, would allow it. We have reason to expect that this will be realized before long." After such language, we had a right to expect that the price would not be advanced, but, on the contrary, lowered in a short time. It is useless for me to tell you that this promise has not been kept, but, on the contrary, that there appears, from the course pursued by the agent of the Peruvian government, a fixed determination to make the consumers pay the highest possible price which their necessities will allow them to give; for not satisfied at raising the price, he adopted a sliding scale by which none but the largest monopolists could purchase on such terms as to render them a remunerating profit, and when remonstrated with by the proprietor of the "American Farmer" upon the course he was pursuing, "he informed him that he was selling it at a price which would allow a dealer a fair profit, if he would charge the same commission as other dealers, but that one dollar a ton was too little profit, and he was injuring both himself and the other dealers." By this means the proprietor of the "American Farmer" was forced out of the market, and the price was immediately put up by the other dealers. So long as the agent continued the arrangement with the proprietor of that paper, the farmers got guano for one dollar a ton over the wholesale price for 1,200 tons. The farmers should demand of the government of the United States to take some stand against the exactions of the government of Peru or its agents, or prohibit its importation; for it is very questionable whether it will pay at the exorbitant prices now demanded. The "Country Gentleman" deserves our thanks for exposing the villainous impositions which have been practiced in the manufacture of Chilean guano and other compounds. Let any measure affecting the commercial or manufacturing interests be brought forward in Congress, and before the ink is dry in which it is written, it is forwarded to all quarters of the Union, with lightning speed, by the agents of the commercial and manufacturing press, who are kept on the spot for the purpose. You then have the press in these interests, from one end of the country to the other, advocating or denouncing it, as it may be beneficial or injurious to those interests; but legislation affecting the agricultural interests is scarcely noticed, because they have no press enlisted in their cause. Is it not a shame to us all, that we have not in the whole United States, one agricultural college or school, or a single daily press to advocate our rights? And how much longer will you tolerate it? The agriculturist was at one time his own mechanic, manufacturer and merchant; but as population increased it was found advantageous to divide these pursuits into different classes, in order to attain in each that degree of perfection which would mutually benefit the whole. At first the merchant or trader was the mere agent for exchanging the products of the other classes, but his wits being sharpened by the nature of his pursuit, soon enabled him to devise means by which he could control those products, but having no capital of his own, it was necessary to establish a credit system, by which he could trade on the capital of the producer.

This system, denominated the banking system,

acts very injuriously on the agricultural interests, because it concentrates all the capital in the large commercial cities, and enables the large monopolists and speculators to control the markets of our products, and raise or depress prices at will. As an evidence of the truth of this statement, I give you a transaction which occurred at one of their Corn Exchanges (a species of brokers-board, where neither the producer nor consumer is allowed to buy or sell except through one of the members of the board.) A member of the board has an order for a thousand bushels of clover seed at a time when it was selling for \$8 per bushel. He went to the Corn Exchange and entered a sale of one hundred bushels at \$6.50, which created such a panic that he was enabled to purchase at that price, although immediately after the transaction it again rose to \$8. By sending your produce of all descriptions to these markets, you are placed entirely in the power of these brokers and speculators, and the only remedy is the establishment of markets of your own, where those desiring to buy will be compelled to resort. The banking system should never be controlled by the commercial men in the large cities, for the inevitable effect of such a system will be to centralize and draw all capital and power to the advancement of the non-producing, by an entire sacrifice of the producing classes. It should be under the direction of citizens from all parts of the State, representing all the various interests, who would manage it to assist those different interests at such times as they might require aid, and would produce a healthy action on the whole. The present system withdraws all capital from the hands of the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer, and places it in the hands of the broker and speculator, whose wealth is increased by preying upon the substance of the producer. I cannot better illustrate the effect of this system than by narrating a circumstance which is daily brought to my recollection. I have growing in front of my house some very old apple-trees, which were sent, some sixty or seventy years since, by Col. Tasker, of Annapolis, to Dr. Ross, the then proprietor of the farm, with a note to this effect:

"Dear Sir: I send you two dozen grafted fruit trees, as a compliment for having sent two men to borrow money of me."

In those days, when money was in the hands of the producing classes, so difficult was it to loan it, that a gentleman actually received a high premium for finding borrowers. The gentlemen of the large cities will tell their country friends that they must use every effort to build up their commercial emporiums, as they are the hearts of the States, from which prosperity flows to all the parts; but I should rather define them as immense casks without bottoms, which receive everything without being filled.

Having detained you already too long with these general subjects, I propose briefly to allude to some of the most important operations of the farm, more with a view of drawing your attention to the importance of legislative action on some of them, than with any expectation of proposing anything new. The first duty of the farmer after erecting buildings for himself and his animals, is to enclose and divide off his farm, and this, with the present system in Maryland, cannot be done with substantial and permanent fencing, which is the cheapest in the end, for less than \$10 an acre

for the whole farm. According to this computation the fencing of a farm of 200 acres would cost \$2,000, that of Frederick County \$3,460,000, and that of the State of Maryland \$46,000,000. This looks like a very large sum, but it is under the mark rather than over it, and it is therefore necessary to enquire by what means this burthen-some tax may be removed. Why should I be compelled to fence my land against the beasts of the whole neighborhood? Does the general good require it? An individual sacrifices many of his natural rights by entering into a compact for the general welfare; but at the same time he has, or ought to have, protection in life and property guaranteed to him, or he is not bound by the compact. If this principle is correct, the State of Maryland is as much legally bound to protect the land and crops of a farmer against the depredations of animals, as she is against the depredations of the owner of those animals. The laws of the State offer a bounty for the destruction of the wolf, the fox and the innocent crow; but at the same time they permit the worthless cur (more destructive than all the rest) to run wild and destroy as many sheep as he pleases. Maryland ought to be a large sheep-raising State, and would if they could be protected against the destruction of this worthless race of animals. At the north it costs \$3 per head to winter sheep, and still it is considered a profitable business; but how much more so would it be here, where the cost of wintering is comparatively nothing. Why is this system of the barbarous ages permitted to exist, which requires you to raise high battlements and ditches to protect your property against your neighbor's? Why are you required to fence against the whole State, or rather why is not every individual compelled by law to keep his own stock on his own premises? The passage of a law which would compel every individual to use his own property in such manner as not to injure his neighbor's, would save an amount sufficient to pay the whole debt of the State, and leave a large surplus for the establishment of agricultural schools. The farm being enclosed, the next thing to be ascertained is whether some portion does not require draining, as there is no greater folly in agriculture than the attempt to improve a soil which has water lying on or in it constantly, because all the manure that is applied is lost, without producing any visible effect. Under-drains are greatly to be preferred to open ones, except where there are constant running streams of too great magnitude. They are more efficient, more durable, take up no land, add greatly to health, and are much less costly, when properly made, than open ones, because they do not require to be made as wide, and when covered in last forever; whereas the open drain requires to be cleaned out every year to be efficient. The land having been fenced and drained, is now ready for cultivation, and it is impossible to prescribe any particular system or rules for the government of all lands, because much depends upon the nature of the soil, the location, the most profitable crops for particular situations, and the effects of certain manures on the soil to be cultivated; but the general rule to cultivate no more land than you can manure heavily and cultivate thoroughly, will always lead to success. Thorough cultivation does not mean ploughing the land and running the drag over it, but it signifies that nearest approach possible to nice garden

culture, and this should be done before the seed is put in the ground. After the seed is sown the earth cannot be stirred too often, provided the crop is such a one as requires after-culture; for the old doctrine of the celebrated Jethro Tull, "that the air was the best manure," has much more true wisdom in it than many of the new theories. Every farmer should endeavor to make as much manure as possible on his own farm, as vegetable manures are good for all soils, and after using all of his own manufacture, he may, if he has not enough, procure some of the mineral or other manures, and try whether they are suitable to his soil, but he cannot be too cautious in dealing in the various compounds, which are becoming quite as common as the quack medicines for man, because he pays double price for any valuable ingredients they may contain, in consequence of the large portion of worthless trash with which they are compounded. While on this subject I cannot refrain from condemning the practice, which prevails to a considerable extent, of analytical chemists giving these land quacks certificates as to the value of their compounds, because they are calculated to mislead the unwary, and are really worth nothing to the practical man. In regard to the best application of manures, there are so many conflicting opinions, that I can only state that, according to my limited experience, every manure should be kept near the surface, and thoroughly incorporated with the surface soil, in order that every succeeding working may produce additional fermentation, as, by this process, the crop is much more benefited than by having it at such depth in the soil that no after-cultivation will disturb it. I contend that the air is as necessary for the proper decomposition of manure as it is beneficial to the soil, and that the idea of the escape of valuable gases from manure which is thoroughly incorporated with the soil, has much more of poetry than truth in it. No general rule can be established for the depth of ploughing, as it is dependant almost entirely upon the nature of the sub-soil; but deep cultivation is certainly to be preferred where the nature of the sub-soil will admit of it, and the more the land is cultivated during the growth of the crop, the better will be the yield; but the cultivation should be given at the early stages of its growth, because when it commences to form its seed or grain, any disturbance of its roots drives a portion of its strength to the formation of new roots, when all its energies are required for the head or ear. It cannot be too often worked in the commencement, for each succeeding cultivation renders the land finer and admits the air, and the practice of waiting for a crust to be formed, or grass and weeds to grow between each working, cannot be too severely rebuked. I here enter my protest against naked fallows, either in summer or winter, as the readiest mode that can be adopted to destroy any soil. Look at the wise provisions of Nature—which clothes the forest and plants with dense foliage to protect them against the scorching effects of the summer heat, and disposes of that foliage, before winter approaches, in such a manner that all the heat of the sun may be admitted, while the roots are also protected against the severe frosts—and learn therefrom a lesson which is as applicable to the animal as the vegetable kingdom.

The profits of agriculture are almost entirely

dependent upon the economy which is used in the various operations of the farm, and this fact cannot be too deeply impressed upon the rising generation. I do not, however, designate that miserly meanness which refuses a sufficient supply of manures and implements for the proper cultivation of the soil, as economy; for, on the contrary, I contend that any amount of money, judiciously expended in manures and labor-saving machinery, will be returned fourfold, either in the annual revenue or in the increased value of the land. The economy of agriculture consists in the production of the largest yield from the smallest quantity of land with the least expense of labor and money; and therefore if one acre, by the application of the manure and labor intended for two, can be made to produce as much or more than the two would do under the other system, it is certainly true economy to cultivate but the one acre. Agriculture, to be made productive, requires economy in everything; economy of time; economy of labor; economy in saving manure; economy in feeding man and beast, as well as economy in saving the result of your labor; and therefore small farms are much more productive than large ones, as is fully exemplified by the prosperity of this your own county. Frederick is the richest county in the State of Maryland, as she far excels all others in the products of her soil and in the value of her land. With a territory but little larger than Baltimore County, the amount of her annual products are nearly double; and as the value of her soil and products may be still greatly increased by further improvements, and in consideration of her occupying the distinguished position of Banner County of the State, I trust she will be the first to unfurl to the breeze and nail to the flagstaff the banner of—Agricultural Education and Improvement..

Although I have already occupied too much of your time, still I cannot conclude without paying my respects to my fair country-women, who have so highly honored me with their presence; and in the commencement I beg to assure them that, "though last they are not least" in my estimation, but are placed in that position, like the postscript to a letter, because they are the most important part, and therefore I desire to make the most lasting impression on them.

I lay it down as an axiom, that women rule the world; and it therefore becomes very important that they should be thoroughly educated and cultivated, as that nation is the most civilized and best governed which contains the best educated and most cultivated women. I would not so undervalue your understanding as to flatter you; and, on the other hand, if I express any sentiment, which may be construed into condemnation, I trust you will give it a general and not a personal application. There is a superior degree of refinement and delicacy in the female sex, which must always command the respect and admiration of man; and if those natural advantages are properly improved by education and cultivation, they must, and always will have, an overwhelming influence in controlling the destinies of a country. The first and most lasting impressions of the child are imbibed from the mother, and therefore how very necessary that she should be thoroughly educated and cultivated that these impressions, which generally exert such influence over the future prospects of the child, should be of a character

which will elevate and properly develop the rising faculties and impart those lessons of wisdom, which will thus be most indelibly fixed on the memory. Show me a highly educated and intellectual mother, and I will show you intelligent children. In addition to the effect of these first impressions of the mother, the character of man will be greatly influenced by a cultivated taste and refinement in the young women. Woman was always designed by Providence as the equal of man. Her ardent affection, her kind sympathies, her intense feeling, her acute perceptions, and her noble struggles in adversity, certainly exhibit her superiority over man in a moral, if not in a physical, point of view. Education and refinement will teach her to give full scope to those high natural qualities of heart, and render her government one of persuasion rather than opposition, of kindness rather than anger, of affection rather than displeasure, as she will learn that man's love, through which she can alone control him, can only be retained by the perfect confidence which he places in her love and devotion; for if man cannot place implicit confidence in the friend of his bosom, where can he find in this selfish world a true friend? The education of women should be equal, in every respect, to that of the men; for they must be their first instructors in infancy, and are their best and truest advisers and counsellors in manhood. I would not interdict young ladies from studying all the polite accomplishments of life, provided it is not done at the sacrifice of the useful; but they are greatly mistaken if they suppose that those fashionable accomplishments can alone carry them through life smoothly and happily. How many regret, when it is too late, that they did not devote more attention to the acquisition of useful information and knowledge of those branches which are absolutely necessary in the every-day business of life.

The time occupied by many in reading all the miserable novels which are published, could be much better employed in studying the history and character of some of those noble old Roman mothers, or of some of our own revolutionary matrons; for in those days, as there always must be, there were great and illustrious women as well as men. Then character made the lady, now the mantua-maker does it. About the time of the revolution, which was the age of refinement and elegance in this country, a brocade silk descended from mother to daughter; but now, I am told, there are many ladies in New York who expend annually from ten to twenty thousand dollars on dress alone. The fashions are frequently made to conceal some natural deformity in the person of the originator of the fashion; but still it is blindly followed by all the votaries of this goddess, whether it becomes them or not, forgetting the golden rule, "beauty when unadorned is adorned the most." Why is it that all who behold it, are so enraptured with Powers' Greek Slave? It is not so much on account of the beauty of its proportions, or the purity of the marble, as of the intellectual feeling and delicacy, which the genius of the artist has imparted to the cold marble, which makes you almost realize the idea that you are in the presence of a living being.

It is frequently asked what has become of the race of great statesmen, and in reply to the question, I would ask what has become of the race of mothers of great statesmen? As well might you



attempt to excel yon beautiful mountains by the erection of sand-hills, or to imitate the rearing Niagara by damming the Monocacy, as to raise a Washington or a Hamilton from the artificial and fashionable bellies of Paris or New York. If you ask what has caused these great changes, I reply the corrupting influences and enervating indulgences of city life. In the days of those great men there were no large cities to entice, with their thousand temptations, the young from the substantial realities of life, to engage in all the voluptuous dissipations and follies which are incident to a life in crowded cities. Such a life withdraws man from the high destiny which he was designed to fill, and makes him a mere bartering machine; and such a life does not, my young hearers, produce that happiness and independence which can be found in a country life.

"Graceful may seem the fairy form,  
With youth, and health, and beauty warm,  
Gliding along the airy dance,  
Imparting joy at every glance.  
And lovely, too, when o'er the strings  
Her hand of music woman flings,  
Her dewy eyes still upward thrown,  
As if from heaven to claim the tone.  
And fair is she when mental flowers  
Engage her soul's devoted powers,  
And wreaths—unfading wreaths of mind—  
Around her temples are entwined.  
But never in her varied sphere,  
Is woman to the soul more dear,  
Than when the homely task she plies,  
With cheerful duty in her eyes,  
And every lowly path well trod,  
Looks meekly upward to her God."

For the American Farmer.

### THE HOG—AN ESSAY.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

The hog contributes largely to the sustenance of mankind, and furnishes us with delicious food, whether as roaster, shoat, pork or bacon. When its flesh is cured into bacon, or salted as pork, it has the advantage over every other kind of meat in keeping sweet a longer time, and even under unfavorable circumstances attending its preservation. It will keep for years on a voyage, when even exposed to a southern climate. This animal, so valuable, indeed so necessary to man for food, is often the source of much trouble and vexation to the farmer, and calls down upon its offending snout many a hearty malediction. But these troubles are all the fault of the farmer himself, and not of the hog. Under a proper system, the hog would very seldom be seen in the fields, but be seen in a confined yard, basking in the sunshine on a heap of litter near a well-filled trough. It is then that he is a well-doer, and not an evil one. It is then he is valuable, giving but little trouble, and saving the food he consumes, while he is increasing hourly in value and in the esteem of his master; and it is then too that he is well content and happy. He turns over the manure pile, eats, goes to his work, eats again, sleeps, and is quiet in the luxurious life he leads. There are many kinds of hogs, and, like men, have various habits and dispositions. Some are prone to theft—to mischief—and some are great runaways; whilst others are peaceable, harmless and disposed to lead orderly lives, to stay at home and behave themselves.

The different breeds of hogs in this country are the old English breed, for it is an animal not indigenous in America, and the improved breeds

lately imported, such as the Berkshire, the Woburn, the Essex, the Suffolk, the Chinese, the Irish Grazier, and the Neapolitan. Of these varieties there have been many crosses with the old stock and other breeds, and the crosses have been much admired. There is a white hog called the Chester County Pennsylvania Hog, much esteemed, and very valuable for its great size, early maturity and aptitude to fatten, besides its hardness of constitution. But they are subject to mange. One of the very best crosses, all things considered, for family use of the American farmer or housekeeper, is the "Tuscarora," a name given to the cross between the Berkshire boar and the Chinese sow.

The Berkshire is emphatically the "gentleman's" hog. For beauty, docility, fine texture of flesh, beautiful hams, juicy shoulders, large amount of lard, little offal and small head, with a good jaw, all combined, render it a splendid hog to be kept on good food in the barn-yard. It is lazy, and will not hunt about to supply its wants. It must be waited upon diligently, and then will pay its master for his trouble. The Berkshire will weigh 140 pounds on an average feed of a quart of corn per day, when killed at eight months old. Of course some green food and kitchen-slops to be added. Some instances have been given of their arriving at a very great weight in an incredible short time, but I speak of the average weight upon ordinary keep. I myself upon common fare killed a sow at thirty months old who brought four litters of pigs, and then became too fat to breed. I fed her highly on corn alone for two months, and when killed she weighed 350 pounds, and gave me five gallons of lard from only the ordinary pieces used for lard. I have killed them at six months old upon common fare, weighing from 100 to 115 pounds, while common hogs fed with them all the time only weighed 60 to 70 pounds. The Tuscarora is always fat, round and plump, except the sows when nursing their pigs; at that time they become very poor, from the fact that they are great milkers, and indulge without stint their pigs. There are other good breeds, such as the Mackay and the Leicester, and others much liked by those who own them, but the most distinguished are those which I have enumerated above.

Hogs should be kept in a small lot, where they can get to wood, water and low ground—have access to the barn-yard, and be supplied from time to time with charcoal, rotten wood, the refuse of the garden, and grass from the yard and lawn—droppings of cattle, slops from kitchen, dirty grain, screenings of wheat, and bran from the mill thrown in the slops. A trough should be placed in a convenient place for them, and it should never be empty. Salt is a wholesome condiment for hogs, but should be given judiciously, yet it never affects those hogs which have been accustomed to it from pigs, because they will not over-eat themselves as do those who meet with it perhaps for the first time in their lives.

On farms of 200 acres not more than twenty hogs for fattening, and three sows and one boar can be economically kept. English writers of fame say not more than one hog for every 6 acres in corn crop. Thus for 240 acres in corn crop, only sixty hogs should be raised. There they use the term corn for every species of grain. I expect they lay down the proper rule, for I have observed that the same food given to one hog will make

more meat than if divided between two, at any rate for the first year.

Males nor females should be bred from until full twelve months old. The sow goes 112 days with young. They should be allowed to have pigs but twice a year, in February and August. Not more than six or eight pigs should be left with each sow over three or four weeks. At six weeks old the males should be castrated. The pigs should be weaned at six or eight weeks old, and one should be left with each sow for a few days, so as to dry her milk gradually.

The fattening pigs should be well fed from the time they are weaned until they are killed. The breeding stock should be kept in good order. The sows should never be suffered to get very fat. All should have a dry, warm shelter to lie under during winter; once a week swept out, and heavily strewn with dry leaves. This wonderfully contributes to their health and comfort.

About ten days before the sows are expected to have young, they should be separated and put up in different pens, and well fed, with good beds, not, however, too plentiful a supply of leaves or straw, lest they trample their pigs, which will naturally burrow under the straw, and cannot be seen by the sow, and thereby may be over-laid, or mashed with her feet. To each pen should be attached a small pen, with a hole large enough for the pigs to pass from the larger to the smaller pen. At a week old the pigs will soon learn to eat, by putting a small trough in the outer pen, and therein putting milk, or water and meal. When they become used to this they thrive rapidly, and do not worry the sow so much.

For sows suckling pigs, the best food is corn in the morning, slops at dinner, and two gallons of swill at night.

For fattening hogs a constant supply of swill, as much corn as they can eat morning and night, and potatoes (steamed) at 12 o'clock. The swill here spoken of, is made of one bushel of ground corn (cob and grain together) put in a barrel with twenty gallons of water, permitted to stand four or five days, so as to sour. By having a sufficient quantity of barrels a full supply of sow-swill can always be on hand. To every twenty gallons of water add one quart of salt, well stirred in the swill. It is often advisable to put an ounce of flour of sulphur in the food of hogs. It is a valuable medicine for hogs. Bleeding and abstinence from water and food for a few hours is a good recipe for most of their diseases, but in general they are subject to but few complaints if well fed and kept dry and warm in winter, with shade and plenty of water in summer. *Peck* hogs will have the mange. A plenty of food and a dry pen, with one or two applications of sulphur and train-oil well rubbed on the mangy part, will work a speedy cure. They sometimes have a weakness in the back, which causes them to drag their loins. This is a distressing complaint, but may be cured by keeping the hog upon low feed, and inserting a small scion on each side of the spine, over each kidney, and rubbing the back once a day with turpentine and sweet oil mixed in equal portions.

The best hog now in existence is a cross which I have just perfected. A half Berkshire and half Chester sow with a pure Suffolk boar can breed a great hog; but that stock crossed with a pure China boar will prove superior to any other breed

in my opinion. A friend of mine, C. C. M., Esq., has one of that stock that he would not take \$100 for—the hog being very young, and never having extra pains taken to make him a show-animal.

PATUXENT PLANTER.

## SNOW-SCENE, HOME MANURES, PEAT, SUGAR MILLET.

SEVERN SIDE, A. A. Co., JAN. 5th, 1856.

*Editors of the American Farmer:*

Gentlemen: We are just now in the midst of a snow-scene, such as I have not witnessed for many a day. Viewed and heard from the lofty eminence occupied by the writer, it almost realizes Kit North's fine description of a "Highland Storm." If there be among your readers any lover of Nature (Nature in her wildest, as in her softest mood) who has not read it, let me commend to him or her the picturesque snow-piece of that unrivalled word-painter of Scottish scenery, *Christopher North*, as he chose to call himself, and as we like to call him. His was, indeed, a genius "to animate the insensate earth." He waves his wizard hand, and lo! she howls to heaven, and then the maddened heaven howls back to earth: two dreadful maniacs raging apart, but in communion, in one vast bedlam! List and behold! for who cannot both hear and see the storm in these few lines:

"The drift snow spins before the hurricane, hissing like a nest of serpents let loose to torment the air. What fierce flakes! furies! as if all the wasps that ever stung had been revived, and were now careering, part and parcel of the tempest. We are in a Highland Hut in the midst of mountains; but no land is to be seen any more than if we were in the middle of the sea. Yet a wan-glare shows that the snow-storm is strangely shadowed by superincumbent cliffs; and though we cannot see, we hear the mountains. Rendings are going on, frequent, over-head, and all around the blind wilderness; the thunderous tumbings down of avalanches; mixed with the moanings, shriekings and yellings of caves, as if spirits there were angry with the snow-drift choking up the fissures and chasms in the cliffs. Is that the creaking and groaning, and rocking and tossing of old trees, afraid of being uprooted and flung into the spate?

'Red comes the river down, and loud and oft  
The angry spirit of the water shrieks.'

"more fearful than at midnight in this night-like day, whose meridian is a total sun eclipse."

Though we are not, like hale old Christopher, in a Highland shieling, high up among the Celtic cliffs, we have had much such a "Roaring Day" as he describes; and from the windows of our house, which, in serene weather, afford us a view of full twenty miles of hill and vale, "no land is to be seen any more than if we were in the middle of the sea." Night will soon add its gloom to the roar of the tempest, and now, with the comforting assurance that every domestic animal belonging to *Severn Side* has been as well cared for as its yet inadequate farm-buildings will admit of, I sit down before the fire for a brief talk with you, Messrs. Editors. Before proceeding, however, and while our doors and winnows rattle in the blast, let us recite, — suggested, as they are, by the storm, the hour and our own noble occupation, — a few of the best lines ever written by that peerless poet, "the Ayshire Ploughman." Let us hear him (the farmers' bard, — Robert Burns, — that genius of in-

aspired humanity, whose tender heart could extend its pity to the poor beasts of prey, as well as to the "ourie cattle" and helpless birds in such a merciless hurricane as this) let us hear him sing his simple strains again :

"List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,  
I think me on the ourie cattle,  
Or silly sheep, wha hide this brattle

And thro' the drift, deep-lairing sprattle,  
Beneath a scour!

"Ilk happing bird, wee, helpless thing,  
That, in the merry months o' spring,  
Delighted me to hear thee sing,

What comes o' thee?  
Whar wilt thou cou'r thy chattering wing  
An' close thy e'e?

"Ev'n you on murdering errands toil'd,  
Lone from your savage homes exiled,  
The blood-stained roost and sheep-co't spoil'd,

My heart forgets,  
While pitiless the tempest wild,  
Sore on you beats."

Is there, Mr. "American Farmer," anything in our language, relating to pastoral life and scenes, more natural, musical and pathetic than these stanzas? I hear you respond, "Nothing!" Then, being agreed upon that point, let us turn our thoughts from the storm, and from its gifted prose and poet painters, to one or two subjects in which I am just now interested, and about which I respectfully solicit such information and advice as you or any of your experienced correspondents may be disposed to offer.

In view of the high price of Guano, and of the generally admitted fact that it does not benefit the soil, unless it fortunately gives a good stand of clover with the wheat, some of your readers hereabout are beginning to turn their attention to home-made manures. I do not refer to the many artificial fertilizers that, under the name of "Salts," "Poudrettes," "Phosphates" and "Super-phosphates" innumerable, are offered to us at prices scarcely less than the price of Guano, and warranted to cure all the ills that earth is heir to; but to those enriching substances in the form of living or decaying vegetable matter to be found upon our farms, and, in fact, wherever there are woods or valleys, or swamps. Without pretending to a scientific knowledge of the subject, I take it that the restoration of these materials to poor, worn-out fields, is to place them in *statu quo ante bellum*; which may be translated to mean, in that state of fertility which they enjoyed before "Vandal land murderers" (as a correspondent in the last number of your paper calls some of our southern planters) began to make war upon them.

There are along the shores of our beautiful river many salt marshes; of no great extent, however, as its banks,—bold, lofty and highly picturesque throughout its course—rise so closely and continuously from the beach, that it is chiefly about the heads of the coves and creeks (with which nearly every farm is indented) these little marshes are formed. I am not aware that they have as yet been turned to account by our farmers, save the cutting from them occasionally of a few loads of coarse hay, which is said to be much relished by mules and cattle. I know that they eat it when given with the greatest avidity, as I have often observed my animals grazing and floundering about almost back-deep in the grass and mire of these marshes, much to the visible consternation of the market population, and very often to the risible gasping of the farm-servant whose duty it is to

collect and drive home the stock. One of my mules acquired a provoking habit of ensconcing herself among them, often when most wanted, and was so frequently reported as *non comestibus in swamp*, that I have found it necessary to confine her within jail limits—the barn-yard—in order to prevent her escapades.

But to return to our subject. My impression is that among the least of the many advantages possessed by the farmers whose lands border upon the tide-water, will some day be estimated the possession of these salt marshes. I do not know that the peat or muck composing them has ever been analysed by the State, or any other agricultural chemist (do you?) But suppose that it is capable of being converted—and that too by not an expensive process—into a most valuable manure. As it consists mainly of living, sphagnum matter, it must of course be subjected to some chemical action—be decomposed and pulverized—before it can become soluble vegetable food. The tenant who cultivated a part of my farm, before I purchased it, believing, from the black color and *bad odor* of this marsh-muck, that it possessed rare fertilizing qualities, dug out a few cart loads of it, and after letting it dry off for a few weeks, applied it in that unprepared state to a portion of his melon-patch in 1853, but without any decided advantage other than that, as he said, it kept the hills in which it was placed cool, and the vines remained green to a later period of the season. I am satisfied that it could not have furnished much nutriment to the vines, for in breaking up the ground two years afterwards (in the spring of 1855) for corn, the peat was found to be still undecomposed, and was thrown up by the plough in masses of solid vegetable fibre, scarcely changed from its original living condition.

And here, gentlemen, we may remark, is one of the many daily occurring instances of the importance of that so long and so much despised "book-knowledge." The tenant to whom I have referred was an *expert* in the art of farming; but few knew better than he how to work a crop; but, unfortunately, like the rest of us who are not familiar with its scientific principles, liable to be misled even by our senses of *sight* and *smell*. Had he perused but a rudimental essay on Agricultural Chemistry (and such books should be read in all our country schools) he would as soon have expected his growing vines to seize and subsist upon living weeds, as to derive support from that organized peat until its vitality had been destroyed and decomposition effected.

This peat, or sub-marine turf, is constantly forming in all those sheltered nooks, which are secure, by their position, from any violent action of the waves and tide. I have a pond, circular in form, and about one acre in extent, into which the tide flows through a channel not more than ten feet in width. The force of the current in and near this tide-way, has prevented the formation of peat in its vicinity. But commencing to accumulate at the side of the pond most distant from this channel, it has grown as rapidly, silently and wonderfully as a reef of coral, until two-thirds of the pond have been filled with vegetable matter to a depth in some places of eight or ten feet. Some persons have attributed the rapid formation of this swamp to "the wash" from the surrounding hills. But they do not prevent a worn appearance; and the supposition is also forbidden by the structure

seeing the vehicle in which his wife and daughters may be taking pleasure, as good and stylish, at least, as that of his neighbors.

#### WAGONS, CARTS, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

You should have sheds in which to keep all such things, when not in use. Protection from the weather make them last as long again as they will when exposed to the sun, the rain and snow.

#### COMPOST MATERIALS.

Collect and dispose of these as we advised last month.

### WORK IN THE GARDEN. JANUARY.

There is not much to be done in any garden during this month, unless it be provided with hot-beds and frames—and all well appointed gardens should be provided with both—but when these necessary appointments exist therein, there is much to be done by way of raising early plants.

#### STIFF-CLAYEY BEDS.

All such beds in a garden should be manured, spaded up a full spade in depth; the ground should be left in the rough until spring. As soon as the frost is out of the ground, the soil dry and firm, and the weather sufficiently settled to set out hardy plants, the bed must be thoroughly raked and the plants set out. By pursuing such course, time will be economised, which is always precious to the culturist, particularly so at the opening of spring, when there is so much to be done, and so little time to do it in.

#### KIDNEY BEANS.

These may be planted in hot beds, for early use.

#### CUCUMBERS.

These also may be raised in hot-beds.

#### LETTUCE.

Lettuce plants in hot-beds should be aired in the middle of every fair day. Lettuce seed may be sown in hot-beds any time during this month.

#### MINT.

If you desire mint for mint sauce, set out roots in a frame.

#### SMALL SALLADING

Of all kinds may be sown in frames during this month.

#### CAULIFLOWERS.

If you have no cauliflower plants growing, sow some seed in frames towards the middle of this month. If you have plants growing under frames, air them every fair day in the middle of the day.

#### CABBAGES.

Towards the last of the month, sow cabbage seed of several kinds to raise plants to set out to head, for the early crop.

*A Christmas Present.*—We have received from a lady subscriber, of Southampton Co. Va., a barrel of very fine Sweet Potatoes, as a Christmas Present, with kind congratulations of the season to us and ours. We most cordially reciprocate the same to our fair friend, and we hope we may be spared many years to exchange kindly greetings on return of the annual Christian festival.

### FLORICULTURE—FOR JANUARY.

Prepared for the American Farmer, by Jno. Feast, Florist.

*Flower Garden and Shrubbery.*—All that can be done here, will be to keep every thing neat and clean; and protect any thing left in the ground from frost. Planting of shrubs and trees may be done in mild weather; and a partial pruning may be done, to forward the work on the opening of spring, as many things are often delayed, which might have been attended to at such a season as this, when it is open weather—such as the making of walks, planting box edging, and replenishing old worn out borders, by taking a quantity of the old soil out and putting fresh turfy, loamy soil, with a small quantity of good rotted manure mixed in with it; more turfy and fibrous the soil, the better, as roses and most all plants do better in this soil than any other, if not too stiff and clayey—and if any plants be in the way in the meantime, they might be removed readily, by taking up with a large ball of earth without injuring them in the removal, if carefully attended to by an experienced person.

In the greenhouse, admit air every mild day; be cautious in applying artificial heat; as the sap begins to rise and plants grow, more water will be requisite; those needing larger pots, can be changed at any convenient time to forward their growth. Camellias and Azalias will begin to bloom freely now; give the plants a little stimulant water to force them on; keep the house as regular as possible, and avoid too much dampness at all times; syringe occasionally of a fine day, and fumigate if required. Cinerarias, and others that require suitable pots to flower in, should be encouraged; pick off all the dead leaves, and tie out the branches as they grow, which makes them bushy plants, and more dwarfy; keep off the green fly, as nothing injures them more, often destroying the bloom entirely.

*Fuchsias*, a favorite plant, should now be cut in and repotted, and kept in a temperate part of the house; be careful in giving too much water at first after heading down.

*Geraniums*, keep cool and dry; pinch off all the top shoots, and tie down the centre branches with a view to make bushy plants and finer specimens; as they begin to grow, give more water.

Mixed greenhouse plants, as *Acacias*, *Coreas*, *Justicias*, *Ericas*, *Epacris* and others, as they come in bloom, do not permit them to suffer for water; tie up all scattering plants, and give them plenty of room, by taking on one side such plants as have done flowering, and replacing with others yet to bloom, to keep up a succession of blooming plants through the whole season.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its annual session in this city on the 9th of January, instead of February, the constitution having been changed. A new impetus has been given to this society by the triumphant success of its recent exhibition at Boston. The expenses there were nearly \$20,000; the premiums paid amounted to \$12,000; yet the receipts were sufficient to cover every thing and leave a balance in the treasury.—We learn that Hon. M. P. Wilder, the President of the Society, is making arrangements to have lectures and debates on important agricultural subjects during the session of the society here.—*Washington Star*.



The following amended report was intended to have accompanied the Report of the Committee on Discretionary Premiums of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, published last month, but by accident did not reach us in time:

"Messrs. Robbins & Bibb, of Baltimore, made a very handsome display of utensils and machinery, of great usefulness to the farmer. Among the various articles exhibited by them, as particularly worthy of mention, we must notice with high commendation, the McGregor Boiler and Furnace. These have already secured for themselves a wide spread reputation, of which these gentlemen are constantly reminded, in a *substantial way*. For this Furnace and Boiler the committee award them a diploma.

These gentlemen had also on the ground their celebrated Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill, and though the committee were constrained to award the premium to a rival machine, still they cannot avoid an allusion to this valuable money saving machine, as it has gained for itself so wide spread a renown.

The Nimble Giant, another very valuable addition to our stock of useful and economical machines, also held a conspicuous place in its department, and as an evidence of our conviction of its high merit and great usefulness, we award it a diploma of the Society.

Halladay's new Wind Machine was erected by William Ferris, of Wilmington, Delaware, and attracted considerable attention, and will no doubt be introduced by many of our farmers, for driving machinery, to drain their land, water their stock, fill their fish ponds, &c.; it would also answer for mechanics who do not require a constant power, as by this new invention, the wind will be found a great labor-saving agent. It is certainly worthy of attention."

**MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—At a meeting of the Society held on 5th December, pursuant to call, the following gentlemen were elected the Executive Committee, in pursuance of the provisions of the new Constitution, viz: N. B. Worthington of Anne Arundel; Jas. N. Goldsborough, of Talbot; Frank Cooke, of Baltimore; G. M. Eldridge, of Cecil; R. M'Henry, of Harford; Jno. Merryman, of Baltimore; and S. P. Smith, of Alleghany County.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Executive Committee meet on the first Thursday in March.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held same evening, it was resolved, that the Treasurer be allowed 10 per cent. on the gross amount of money collected for the Society.

**FARMER'S READING ROOM.**—C. M. Saxton & Co. the well known Agricultural Book Publishers, it will be seen by their advertisement, have established a Farmer's Reading Room, at 140 Fulton St. New York, where the agricultural journals of this Country and Europe can be found, the free use of which they tender to their friends.

## TRIAL OF CRUSHERS.

To the Editors of the American Farmer.

We notice in the columns of your very valuable Journal, an interested and one-sided statement of the trial of corn and cob Mills, at the late Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and thinking it hardly fair that the unjust impressions which are intended to be conveyed by the author of the advertisement, should go broad-cast to the entire farming community without an effort on the part of those who witnessed the trial to expose their manifest improprieties, we have thought it our duty to give what we deem, and what numbers of disinterested persons will bear us out in asserting to be an impartial and disinterested statement of the particulars of the trial alluded to, and we call upon the Examining Committee, Messrs. M. T. Goldsborough and C. B. Calvert, to confirm our statement.

The first circumstance that drew our attention to the trial was the appearance of the gentlemen of the Committee, just mentioned, at the location of the Excelsior or Leavitt's Mill, (which we must admit ground very well) having *two horses* attached. After witnessing its operation, the Committee went to Scott's Little Giant, or Robbins and Bibb's Mill, which required about 14 minutes longer to produce the same amount of meal, with but *one horse*. The remark was then made by some person present that "the trial was hardly fair, inasmuch as the Excelsior, was grinding green corn with two horses, and the Little Giant was grinding hard, flinty corn with but one horse." The Committee having satisfied themselves of that fact, requested Mr. Leavitt to try the hard corn, which being assented to, the hard corn was put in, and at the second revolution the sweeps were shattered to atoms by the hardness of the draught required in this plan of Mill in grinding corn of the degree of hardness ground by the "Little Giant." This induced the Committee to postpone their further examination until next morning, with the request that each Mill should be tried with the same kind of corn. Feeling some curiosity in the matter, we made our appearance upon the ground at the appointed time, and witnessed the trial of all the Mills. The commencement was with Mr. Maynard's "Champion Mill," which produced a half bushel measure about half full of meal in five minutes, requiring twenty revolutions, with but one horse. Then came the "Excelsior" which produced about the same quantity of meal in three and a quarter minutes, requiring ten revolutions, with *two horses*. Then came the "Little Giant Mill," which also produced the same quantity in four minutes, requiring fifteen revolutions with but one horse. Then came Mr. Colborn's Mill, which produced nearly the same quantity of meal in eighteen and a quarter minutes, requiring thirty-two revolutions also with but one horse. In this trial we were then, and are still, under the impression that the Little Giant Mill of Robbins and Bibb, should itself superior to any Mill on the ground, but the above is a true statement, and from it the disinterested in the community can judge for themselves.

EDMUND MAHER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1855.

**A PRIZE RAM.**—The Ram that was awarded the highest prize—450 francs—at the World's Exhibition at Paris, arrived at New York from Havre, a few days since, brought over for Mr. John D. Patterson, of Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. York.

## ON BREEDING IN-AND-IN.

"No wonder, when high-breeding produces such an improvement in stock as to render the head small, fine, and beautiful, the extremities elegant, the form handsome, and the disposition so accommodating as that animals grow and fatten without feeling disturbed at what passes around—in short, become so prepossessed as to make their owners mistrust those of others—that they are employed to increase their own numbers. It was this feeling which actuated Bakewell to breed from his own stock, after he had brought the Leicester sheep and long horn cattle to perfection. For a time the late Mr. Mason, of Chilton, pursued the same course, and there are breeders in England at the present time who maintain that it is the best system, and will follow no other. Perhaps a stock brought to the highest state of perfection, and at the same time possessed of sound constitution, may be supported free of deterioration for many years by the peculiar skill of its owner; and I can conceive it possible for a high-bred stock, such as Bakewell's was during his whole lifetime, to be increased and maintained in its purity by the assistance of kinship. One valid reason must have induced Mr. Bakewell to employ only his own stock—that no other so good as his own existed to select from; and it would have seemed extraordinary in him, as a professed improver, to have employed any animal of acknowledged inferiority to his own; but I suspect the liberty he took in this respect, with impunity, could have only been taken with a high-bred stock of recent origin as his was, as many instances since occurred in which a fine stock have been raised in character, and have entailed irreparable loss to their owner, simply from being bred in-and-in.

The immediate effects of breeding in-and-in, or employing parents nearly allied by blood to propagate their kind, are remarkable. The bone becomes very small, of condensed texture, and fine quality. The skin is so thin as to receive the appellation of *papery*, and so open of texture as to be sensible to the least change of temperature; and hence animals bred in-and-in are very susceptible of catarrhal affections, and on which account they are liable to consumption and clyers. The carcass is much reduced in size, and the disposition to fatten increases to such a degree that the animal may be said to be always in a condition to be slaughtered; and it was perhaps this tendency to fatten, which proved several years ago more than now, the great inducement with many breeders to tolerate the in-and-in system. The hair is short, smooth and thin-set, and the wool short, thin-set, and watery; and both hide and fleece lose a large portion of weight. The body assumes a change of form, the barrel being beautifully rounded, but seems stuffed, as it were, within the skin. The extremities are very fine, the head and hoofs small, the ears thin and broad, and the head of the sheep is almost bare of hair, of a blue color, very liable to be scalded by the heat of the sun, and attacked by the fly. The neck of both cattle and sheep are thin, and droop with a downward curve, between the head to the top of the shoulder. The eyes are often affected with wateriness. Lameness frequently ensues in one of the limbs. The constitution is evidently much weakened. The points just enumerated, show the unprofitable state into which a stock may be brought by being bred in-and-in. Mr. Mason's fine short-horn stock latterly showed

symptoms of the bad effects of this system; and Mr. Robertson's stock at Lady-Kirk, which contained at one time by far the finest short-horns in Scotland, suffered after his demise from the same cause, as was apparent in the animals presented at the sale which dispersed them. Only cattle and sheep have been subjected by farmers to this unfair system, for draught mares are usually covered by stallions obtained from a distance; and of cattle and sheep, the system has been practised on short-horn cattle and Leicester sheep. The racing stud has perhaps experienced its injurious effects also. Now that high bred stock exist in every district of the kingdom there is no excuse for pursuing the in-and-in system in breeding; and the attempt is the more inexcusable, from the remarkable fact brought to light only since the distribution of high-bred stock increased so much over the country, that the injured progeny, after being distributed for a time, their progeny may be brought together to propagate, and their offspring will exhibit no symptoms of in-and-in breeding. Such a result would seem to indicate that change of soil and situation renovates the animal constitution."—*"Stephens' Farmers' Guide."*

## WINE CULTURE IN OHIO.

From "*The Culture of the Grape, and Wine Making*," a work published in 1854, by Robert Buchanan, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and for sale at the office of the Farmer, we gather the following facts:—

## WINE CELLARS AND HOUSES.

Within the last two years the interest of the producer has been greatly advanced, by the construction of large wine cellars in Cincinnati, and the establishment of regular wine houses, conducted by dealers of ample capital. This will insure a fair market for the product of our vineyards, and presents a flattering prospect in future for the cultivator.

Mr. LONGWORTH has two wine cellars, and is interested in a third. His capital invested in this business is over \$100,000. Last year 75,000 bottles of Sparkling Catawba were prepared at his cellars—the year previous, 60,000—(this last is now ready for sale.) During the coming season, he expects to have ten thousand bottles prepared. The sparkling wines require from fifteen to twenty months to ripen, before being ready for market. He has also dry and sweet wines bottled for his cellars."

G. & P. BOGEN, bottled last year 26,000, and expect to put up 35,000 this year, of Sparkling Catawba."

"ZIMMERMAN & Co. intend to put up 60 to 80,000 bottles of still wine this year, (1854) and to give their entire attention to that class of wines."

CORNEAU & SONS prepare both Sparkling and Still wines. Their sales, last year, amounted to over 10,000 bottles, and their business is rapidly on the increase."

"Dr. L. REHFUSS has an excellent cellar, and is preparing still wines with great care, principally from his own vineyard."

"T. H. YEATMAN is arranging to make Sparkling wines. He has, heretofore, only made Still wines."

"Mr. MILLER, near this city, [Cincinnati], also makes Sparkling Catawba."

Upon the prospects in anticipation for the vine growers and wine merchants, Mr. Buchanan remarks on the above:—

"It is encouraging to the producer as well as the wine merchant to know, that the demand for their wines, particularly the Sparkling Catawba, has lately increased beyond all calculations; they can scarcely be prepared fast enough to meet the market. There is no reason to believe that the consumption will diminish, for the wines become popular wherever they are introduced. And yet, we are just beginning to learn how to make them. This looks well for the future.

#### NUMBER OF ACRES IN CULTIVATION.

Some two years ago, the Horticultural Society of Cincinnati appointed a committee, of which Dr. Mosher was chairman, to take a statistical account of the vineyards in this vicinity.

The following is the result:

Number of acres in vineyard culture [in 1852,] within a circle of twenty miles around Cincinnati, 1,200—under charge of 295 proprietors and tenants. Of this Mr. Longworth owns 122½ acres, cultivated by 27 tenants.

At the low estimate of \$200 per acre for the cost of planting, &c., this would amount to \$240,000, exclusive of the value of the land; and when in full bearing, produce at the most moderate estimate, for a series of years, (of 200 gallons to the acre,) 240,000 gallons of wine annually; but in good seasons, much more.

The number of acres now in bearing is a little over 740. The average distance in the rows is 3 by 6 feet, making 2,400 plants to the acre.

The average product to the acre in 1848, was about 300 gallons from near 280 acres then in bearing, and in 1849, (the worst year for rot that has yet been known,) about 100 gallons to the acre, from some 360 acres. New vineyards produce 200 to 250 gallons, but the old only 50 to 100; and the crops of a few were entirely destroyed by the rot."

In the year 1846, Mr. RENTZ, at his vineyard 4 miles from Cincinnati, made 1,300 gallons of wine.

#### LAWN GRASSES.

The following kinds and quantities of grass seeds are generally sown in England, on an acre of land, to produce a good sod on a lawn, in a short time:

Botanic names of the Grasses.	Provincial or common Names.	Quantities of Seed.
<i>Festuca duriuscula</i> ,	Hard Fescue,	4½ lbs.
<i>Avena Flavescens</i> ,	Golden Oat Grass,	1½ lbs.
<i>Lolium Perenne</i> ,	Perennial Rye Grass,	30 lbs.
<i>Poa nemoralis</i> ,	Wood Meadow Grass,	3 lbs.
<i>Poa trivialis</i> ,	Rough-stalk'd Mead. grass,	2½ lbs.
<i>Trifolium Repens</i> ,	White Clover,	11 lbs.
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> ,	Crested dog's tail,	10 lbs.

The whole of the seed to be intimately mixed together, except that of the white clover, which must be sown by itself the following Spring.—The seeds of the grasses proper, to be sown between the 20th of August and 10th of September, then harrowed in with a very light harrow, or raked in, the ground to be then rolled. The clover seed when sown the following Spring, as early as it can be done without injury to the soil, is to be rolled in.

#### BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

A correspondent writing from Eagle Falls, N. Carolina, says: "A new and destructive blight made its appearance this season on our young pear trees. About the time the blooms were falling off, the fruit with the leaves putting out from the same stem wilted, and in a few days turned very black, while the leaves apart from the fruit remained green and flourishing. Not a pear escaped. Some apple and quince trees were partially affected by it. No trace of an insect can be discovered."

A correspondent advises the use of slaked lime upon cabbages, repeated after every rain, and says it will improve their growth, and protect them against the destructive worm. He recommends as a protection of Hams against rats, to nail a wide plank planed on one side to the joists of the smoke house, with hooks at the lower edge of the plank. We have used long strings for the same purpose. Hams should be taken down however immediately after smoking, and put into fly-proof bags, to protect them against worse enemies than rats.

NEW AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS.—We have received the early numbers of two new weekly Agricultural Journals. *The Homestead*, published at Hartford, Connecticut, and the *Western Agriculturist and Fireside Companion*. These papers are both very good in their outward style and full of excellent matter. They will doubtless prove able auxiliaries in the work of improvement, and we wish them ample success. *The Rural New Yorker* in noticing these papers, states the fact, that of seven Agricultural Weeklies started in the State of New York since its own establishment, six had failed for want of adequate support, and that thousands were sunk by its own enterprise before the work was permanently established. There is an immense field for laborers of their sort, but the misfortune is that the work is not appreciated, therefore the laborers fail to get employment.

We have received from the office of the Genesee Farmer at Rochester, *The Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory*, containing a Calendar for 1856, and very ample directions for orchard and Fruit Garden, with list of Fruit, and also directions for making and planting Lawn and Flower Gardens.

LIBERALITY WORTHY OF ALL PRAISE.—We have already noticed the fact that the newly formed State Agricultural Society of S. Carolina, intended applying to the legislature for an appropriation of \$3000 per annum. The application was accordingly made at its session in December, and when the bill was offered in the Senate, in accordance with the request of the Society, \$3000 was stricken out, by a vote of that body, and \$5000 substituted therefor, in which form it passed, and was sent to the lower house. Such an act is worthy of the character of that chivalrous State.

**AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN CHARLES CO.**—The eighth annual exhibition of the Charles County Agricultural Society, held at Port Tobacco, was attended by a larger crowd of persons than any previous exhibition of this Society.

The thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. Cottingham & Johnson, and Mr. Charles H. Drury, of Baltimore, for the display of highly valuable machinery and implements made by them; also to Mr. G. E. Chenoweth, of Baltimore, who exhibited, and took great pleasure in explaining, the operation of "Atkin's Automaton Self-raking Reaper and Mower," made by Mr. J. S. Wright, of Chicago, Ill.; also to Mr. J. Montgomery, of Baltimore city, who had upon the ground some of his valuable Wheat Fans. This part of the Exhibition was highly interesting, and the farmers cannot fail to profit by the examination they were thus enabled to make of improved labor-saving machinery.


Premiums for agricultural implements were awarded to Messrs. Cottingham & Johnson, Charles H. Drury, and Jas. Montgomery, of this city.

**A NEW ENEMY IN WHEAT.**—A portion of my young wheat has been attacked by myriads of small bugs that are likely to destroy the whole crop.—They do not seem to burrow in the stock, but confining themselves to the blade, they exhaust it of sustenance, and in a short time the plant perishes. The bugs are very small, first of pale green, then of a dark brown, and afterwards, I think, they become winged. They are smaller than the Wheat chinch bug, and not so flat. They appear very much like the bugs that infest the willow. They seem very tender, and the frosts of winter will probably destroy them; but should they renew their ravages in the spring, I shall look for an entire failure in my wheat crop. The object of this note is to elicit inquiry. Has this bug made its appearance in any other place? What kind of bug is it? Is there any remedy?

L. A. ANDERSON, Greenbrier Co., Va.

**Patent Office Reports.**—We have received a number of copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report for 1854, for distribution to those who may apply for them. We had already received and distributed during the week of the Exhibition, a number of copies of the Agricultural portion.

**CASHMERE KIDS.**—Dr. J. B. Davis, of S. Carolina, has recently sold fifteen three-quarter bred Cashmere Kids, seven months old, and one pure bred two years old Cashmere buck, to a gentleman in Tennessee, for \$4,000—the ewes at \$200 each, and the buck at \$1,000.

 A very able and interesting review of the "Year Book" has been received, which we exceedingly regret our inability to present this month—but will give it in our next. We are gratified at the assurance given that the writer will continue his contributions to our pages.

**GUANO.**—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald says that \$300,000 worth of guano is consumed in the district which furnishes wheat and corn to that market. The wheat sales it says amounted to \$608,000, from which it appears that the cost of guano the present season has been nearly one-half of the wheat sales!

**IMPROVED STOCK FOR SALE.**—Farmers wishing to supply themselves with improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, are referred to the advertisement of C. B. Calvert, and Ramsay M'Henry, Esqs., on another page.

#### NOTICE—CORN AND COB MILLS.

FROM THE MANSFIELD, OHIO, HERALD.

A trial of Corn and Cob Mills in Mansfield, Ohio, came off on the Public Square on Saturday last, which was witnessed by many of our citizens with no small degree of interest. The Proprietors of the Corn and Cob Mill Little Giant, having offered a Silver Cup to the Mill that would grind faster than the Little Giant, made their appearance at the appointed time with a 30 inch Mill and two horses, anxious for a contest!

The Proprietors of the Excelsior Corn and Cob Mill not wishing to take a banter, not having a Mill larger than 30 inches. They, however, came into the contest with a 20 inch Mill and one horse.

Each Mill grinding four bushels of ears of Corn. The 30 inch Little Giant accomplished the work with sixty three rounds of the horses, while the Excelsior Mill ground the same amount of ears of corn in seventy-two rounds of the horse, thus showing that the Excelsior Mill ground one sixth faster in proportion to the size of the Mill, with half the power—which is conclusive evidence of the superiority of the Excelsior Mill.

The undersigned patentee of the Excelsior Mill now offers a Silver Cup to any Little Giant or any other Mill that will grind faster and finer than the Excelsior Mill, of the same size—trial to be made at Mansfield, Ohio.

Jan1-It.

CHARLES LEAVITT.

From an "EYE WITNESS."

Zanesville, Ohio.

This Mill has had unusual success. Over one hundred have been manufactured in Mansfield, Ohio, in the month of November, and all sold—every one of which has given *Perfect Satisfaction*.

A trial was made in Mansfield between the "Young America" and the "Little Giant;" the consequence of that trial, is that not one of the "Little Giants" has been sold in Richland county since the trial. But the demand for the *Young America*, has been greater than the supply, thus proving the superiority over the "Little Giant."

That the "Young America" Mill is the best and cheapest Mill in use, no disinterested person will pretend to deny. The increasing demand for them, and the universal satisfaction which they have given to all who have purchased them, is abundant evidence of their great superiority.

Since the trial at Mansfield, Ohio, the Patentee has contracted for a very large number of them—one Foundry alone has agreed to furnish 1000 of them within six months.

The Little Giant, Star Mill and others which are built without the means of removing the grinding surface, are good so long as they last, but cast iron Mills are very liable to wear, and unless the grinding plates can be renewed at a small cost, they soon become useless or very expensive. The Young America Mill is so arranged that the grinding plates which are exposed to wear, can be renewed at an expense of only \$3—making the Mill new again.

This is a great improvement, and may be regarded as the secret of the great success of the "Young America" Mill.

Jan1-It.

Extract from the Mansfield Herald.

"**CORN CRUSHING CONTEST.**"—According to announcement, the two rival Corn Crushing Machines of Messrs. Scott & Hedges, and Mr. Leavitt, were brought out and stationed in the street. The Machines were put in operation in presence of a large number of our citizens and Farmers, with the following result: The Little Giant of Scott & Hedges, ground two bushels of dry, shelled Corn in 18 minutes. The Excelsior, (or Young America) patented by Mr. Leavitt, ground the same amount and quality of Corn in 17 minutes.

In Justice to Mr. Leavitt, we would say, that the Mill of Scott & Hedges was of the largest kind, with a cylinder of 30 inches in diameter, whilst the cylinder of his machine was only 20 inches in diameter.

For grinding Corn in the ear, the Excelsior or Young America Mill, we think is superior to the Little Giant. The Excelsior deposits the meal in a half Bushel, while the Little Giant scatters it in a box all around the machine. This is an advantage in favor of the Excelsior Mill. Jan1.



# THE LITTLE GIANT FAR IN THE LEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!!!

# LITTLE



# GIANT.

## SCOTT'S Patent LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL,

Has now undergone a trial and test for nearly two years, and testimony is daily coming in from innumerable witnesses speaking from experience, and confirming what the public press has already said in its behalf, proving positively that after a constant use for the above period of time it exhibits no perceptible appearance of wear; in view of these facts we are now prepared to say to our friends and customers generally, that we will give them a full and unqualified guarantee; and as a proof of our earnestness in the matter, we ask permission to give you one upon trial, and if you are not perfectly satisfied after thirty days use of the same, that it is far superior to and will last much longer than any other Mill for a like purpose now in use, you are at liberty to return it, and the money will be refunded in full without one cent of discount or deduction. The particular properties and qualities of the *Little Giant* which place it far in the lead of all competitors, have been claimed for some of the latter, in a sort of quack nostrum advertisement, upon the principle, (we suppose) that it is quite as proper to trade on borrowed merit as on borrowed capital. The same advertisement has stated that *Cast Iron Mills* for grinding Corn and Cob will not last more than two years, and that the cost of keeping them in repair for ten years, will be equal to four times their original cost; very possibly this may be the case with some *Cast Iron Mills* but it certainly is not so with the *Little Giant*, as the following facts will make apparent to every reader of ordinary intelligence.

Mr. Scott, the patentee of the *Little Giant* has secured by *Letters Patent* a double set of arms in the top of the Mill, (or what he terms a driver and arms) for the purpose of more effectually pulverising the Cob and preparing it for the centre of the Mill, which very materially lessens the strain on both Mill and team. In the common Mills now in use—such for instance as we find dressed in borrowed plumage in advertisements; this double set of arms or driver cannot be used without a direct infringement upon Scott's patent, consequently the strain is so very great upon the periphery and fine grinding surface of the Mill that it will last but a very short time, and necessarily requires a ring (or some additional

part,) to keep them in working order, and if they require one ring which is upon the shell of the Mill, they will just as surely require another upon the cone (or burr) which is more liable to wear out than the shell.

Again in some of these common Mills the legs are made very slight and Cast fast to the Mill. Hence in the event of a leg being broken it requires an entire new shell to replace it, which will be nearly one half the price of a new Mill. Not so however with the *Little Giant*. Mr. Scott has also secured by *Letters Patent*, what he terms a pocket on the side of the shell of the Mill, so that in the event of a leg being broken either by accident or design, it can be immediately replaced by the most ordinary farm hand and at a most trifling cost; hence we are prepared to prove, beyond all controversy, that the expence to run the *Little Giant* for ten years will not be as much for repairs by one half, as any other Mill now in use, from the fact of the simplicity attending any repairs that it might require, added to the durable properties of its inner arrangement with its double set of arms and immense grinding surface, the amount of work it can do with a comparatively small power, the superiority of its work when done, and its capability of being managed by the most unskilful farm hand, places the *Little Giant* a head and shoulders above any similar invention and entitles it to be recognised as the *Goliath* among Corn and Cob Mills. Conductors of public journals who have seen it in operation by the side of other Mills, and all farmers who have had it in use for any time, proclaim it to be the only effective and reliable Mill for grinding Corn and Cob ever invented.

At a time like this, when the products of our farms and fields command a high price, and when it is important that farmers should save as much grain as possible, for the markets of the country, no one engaged at farming, or who may have stock to feed should be without one of these Mills a single week, as we warrant in a short time it will reimburse the cost of its purchase.

A trial is all that is necessary to show that it possesses advantages over all other similar Mills now in use, and to commend it to universal favor.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

**ROBBINS & BIBB,**  
WAREHOUSE, 39 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

## BALTIMORE MARKETS—DEC. 27.

For reasons elsewhere noted, as well as from a scarcity of vessels, the grain market has not been very animated during the past month, and prices have been depressed. A steamer is due to-day, and her news will be received by telegraph probably before this reaches our readers. Prices of Flour, to-day, Howard st. \$8.37 a 8.50; City Mills \$8.37—buyers are holding off—Rye Flour \$6.12—Corn Meal \$4 a 4.50—Family flour, best, \$11; extra do. \$10.25—Wheat, choice white 2.07a2.08, good to prime 1.90a2.00; ord. to fair 1.80 a 1.90; red, good to prime, 1.85 a 1.93; ord. to fair 1.75 a 1.85; Corn, in demand, and prices with an upward tendency, white, good to prime 74 a 76; yellow do. 74 a 76; ord. to fair qualities 65 a 70, as to condition—Oats, good to prime 36, 38 a 40; ordinary to fair 30 a 34—Rye, Va. and Ohio, 118 a 120; Penn. 120 a 122; Md. 108 a 112—Cloverseed, prime, \$9, for old, and \$9.37 a 9.50 for new—Timothy 3 a 3.35—Flaxseed \$1.95 a 2 per bushel. Whiskey 39½ a 40cts. per gallon.—Tobacco, but little doing at present, but it is supposed that ere long business will be brisker—prices are rather better and the demand is fair, if there was an assortment on hand—but freights are high and scarce, which prevents shipments; we quote, extremes, \$4 to \$9 for com. to fine, and \$4.50 for infer. to \$7 for good quality. Hay, baled, \$20 a 24, loose \$18 a 22, as in quality—Straw, rye, \$16, and wheat \$12 a 13 per ton—Plaster, lump, \$3 per ton; ground \$1.25 a 1.37 per bbl.—Rice, in demand, good new crop 5.5-8 a 5½c., and good old crop 5½c.—Beans \$1.50 bushel; Peas, \$1.37—Guano, Peruvian Agency, price \$55 per ton, in lots not less than 200 tons—in small lots \$57½ per ton of 2240 lbs. including drayage; Mexican, \$28 for A A, \$34 for A., and \$20 a 22 for B, of 2240 lbs.; African, \$30, and Colombian, \$35 per 2000 lbs. Wool, unwashed, 18 a 21c.; pulled 23 a 28c.; tub washed, 28 a 31, fleece Wool, com. to quarter blood, 28 a 33; ¾ to ¾ blood, 33 a 38; ¾ to ¾ do. 35 a 42½; ¾ to full blood, 40 a 43, and extra, 43 a 48c. Cattle, beef, 3½ a \$4½ on the hoof, equal to 7 a 8.25 net, and averaging \$3.87 gross—Hogs, in brisk demand, at \$8.75 a 9 per 100 lbs. Sheep, \$2a 4 as in quality.

## IMPROVED STOCK FOR SALE.

**HAVING** rented out one of my Farms, I offer at private sale, until the *First day of March next*, (when what shall not have been previously disposed of, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, adjoining the Farm whereon I reside,) 30 head of THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRE and 20 head of Grade and Native NEAT-CATTLE, of different ages and conditions; 6 MULES, 2 HORSES, 25 South down and Grade SHEEP, and 10 HOGS, besides a full outfit of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, VEHICLES, HARNESS and IMPLEMENTS, &c., for a Farm of 250 Acres. For particulars, apply to Martin Goddough, 38 Holliday street, Baltimore, or S. Sands & Worthington, at the office of the Farmer, or by mail, to the Subscriber,

RAMSAY MCHENRY,  
jan1-3t. Emmorton, Harford County, Md.

**FARM WANTED**—In the tide water region of Virginia, of 150 to 200 acres, of good tillable land, comfortable but not costly improvements, in a location easily to reach a market—limestone land would be preferred—cost not to exceed \$40 to \$50 per acre. Any one having a farm of the kind to dispose of, may find a purchaser by giving a description of it, the readiest way of reaching it, and other particulars which will give the advertiser a just idea of the property, by addressing the editors of the American Farmer.  
jan1-1t

**JUST PUBLISHED**—Thorburn's Retail Catalogue, for 1856, of VEGETABLE, HERB, GRASS, & SEEDS will be mailed to any address on application.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.,  
jan1-3t. 15 John street, New York.

**THORBURN'S WHOLESALE CATALOGUES** for 1856, of Vegetable, Flower, Tree and Agricultural SEEDS—Spring Bulbs, &c., &c., for the use of Dealers, are now ready, and will be forwarded on application.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.,  
jan1-2t. 15 John street, New York.

**FOR SALE**—A Chester Sow 2½ yrs. old, in pig by a full Chester Boar. Another Chester Sow 1½ yr. old, also in pig by a Chester Boar. A Chester Sow, with 9 pigs 3 weeks old. Another Chester Sow 1 yr. old, with 6 pigs, 4 weeks old. Apply to C. WARNS,  
jan1-1t\* Elk-Ridge Landing, Howard County, Md.

# HUSSEY'S SELF RAKER!

**OBED HUSSEY**, Is now building SELF-RAKING REAPING MACHINES WITH SIDE DELIVERY, for the harvest of 1856. The change from reaping to mowing, will be simple and convenient.

The Self-raker will be simple in its construction, and warranted to perform well. The additional cost for Self-raker will be thirty dollars; should it not give satisfaction, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded, while the reaper itself will remain a good hand raker, and far superior to any heretofore made, in consequence of important improvements introduced this year, among which is the enlargement of the road wheel, centre draft, and a general lightness, tending to easy draft. Notwithstanding the introduction of the above important improvements to meet the requirements of *Young America*, Obed Hussey will continue to manufacture his long known, and well established Reaping and Mowing Machines, in the usual form for farmers who are satisfied with a good thing—the latter machine delivers the sheaves behind, and is warranted to perform well at a slow walk, and on a quick trot when dispatch is required.

—In addition to the above, an important improvement will be introduced this year, in the Hand Raker, by which the sheaves will be delivered at the side by the labor of one man.

Price of Reaper and Mower, \$115

Price of simple Reaper, 105

The machines to lay the sheaves on the side, same price. Forward Wheels, as usual, \$20, when wanted to either of the above machines.

## ONE HORSE MOWING MACHINES.

The Subscriber is now building one horse Mowing Machines, with an important new feature, which, from the result of recent trials, during the month of October, on heavy second crop grass, promises to supercede all others now in use.

Price of one horse Mowers, \$90 00

do with additional apparatus for reaping, 100 00

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders addressed to Obed Hussey, Baltimore, Md., as early as possible; those who intend to send their old machines to the subscriber to be repaired, should do so with as little delay as possible, that they may be returned before Spring.

The subscriber will take this opportunity to say, that the report in circulation, to the effect that he exhibited his reaper at a trial in France, and was beaten, is not true, he had no machine in France, and was not there himself.  
jan.1

OBED HUSSEY.

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# ADVERTISING SHEET.

## AMERICAN FARMER

VOL. XI.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY, 1856.

No. 7.

### FARMERS! ATTENTION!! GUANO EXCELLED BY "DE BURG."

The constituents of DE BURG'S SUPER PHOSPHATE is being continually removed and abstracted from the soil, and taken up by the plants in solution for their nourishment; and unless an equivalent be returned, diminution of fertility must naturally be the issue. We apprehend the efficacy of ground or crushed Bones on the soil is well known to the American farmer. We will presume to point out the advantage DeBurgs Super-Phosphate has over Bones: Bones are insoluble in water, and have first to be decomposed before they can be incorporated with the soil; such decomposition taking a long time. The preponderating beneficial results of De Burg's Super-Phosphate as compared with bones not chemically treated, or in their raw and unprepared state, will be obvious to the reader.

From authenticated writers and scrupulous experimenters, 30 bushels of Super-Phosphate have been known to have the desired effect of 100 bushels of unprepared Bones. The reason of such fact is on account of its being in a state of solution shortly after being incorporated with the soil, and taken up by the plants, which derive their strength and growth from the soil in no other form but by juice.

Dr. David Stewart, Chemist to the Md. State Agricultural Society, inspects and analyses every lot we receive from the manufactory, and rejects all that does not come up to the standard, thereby guaranteeing to the farmer a uniformity not to be found in any other manure, natural or artificial; and says in his report to us:

"Believing as I do, that there is no specific manure for any crop and much less for all soils. I still reiterate the opinion expressed several years since, that these combinations of Peruvian Guano are more generally certain than the Guano alone, which fails on many farms to produce any good effect."

And again, he says:

"I do not hesitate to say, after some experience in the solution of Bones, both on my farm and different factories, that it would be cheaper for the farmer to pay \$100 per ton for De Burg's Super-Phosphate, than to attempt the solution of green bones by any of the formula yet published.

Dr. Stewart further says:

"I do not think there is a compound now offered for sale, that contains as large a proportion of Phosphates, combined with the same quantity of Ammonia, as this, and there is a remarkable uniformity in all the cargoes of this manufacture."

Its striking effects upon plants while yet in their young and tender state, pushing them rapidly forward, and giving them strength for early maturity, are at once surprising. The Horticulturist will find its application invaluable to his Trees in any season of the year.

JAMES L. MARTIN, Esq., Easton, Talbot Co., says:

"De Burg's Super-Phosphate, is most decidedly, the cheapest and most valuable Fertilizer for garden vegetables I have ever tried. I also applied it to Strawberries and Raspberries, with great effect. My Peach trees derived from a very light application much advantage, producing a strong and vigorous growth of the tree, with large and rich fruit."

Many experiments have been made recently, relative to its value as compared with the best Peruvian Guano, and a preference given to it as a manure, being quite as effective in its action of inducing early maturity as Guano, but much more durable and fortifying to the soil, and less volatile.

#### FOR TOP-DRESSING.

For top-dressing wheat and Grass it has no equal, producing as large crops as Peruvian Guano—plowed or harrowed in in the Fall.

The subjoined testimonials have been received from gentlemen well known to the farmers of Maryland and Virginia, as scientific and practical farmers:

T. J. TALBOT, Esq., Laurel, Md., says he top-dressed a portion of his wheat last Spring, with De Burg's Super-Phosphate, that had been sown without any manure, and he could see no difference in the yield at harvest between that and where he plowed in Peruvian Guano, at the same rate per acre, in the Fall. He applied it to his corn with fine effect.

Col. George Forbes, of Aquasco, Prince George's County, Md., Dec. 29, 1855, says:—"I used De Burg last spring in corn and tobacco and consider it fully equal to No. 1 Peruvian Guano which I used side by side, same rate per acre.

I also top-dressed some wheat last winter with it, which seemed to have a "very desirable effect, quite as good as Guano applied in the Fall.

I also deem it proper to state, that I used it in St Mary's County, 40 miles distant, on exactly a different soil. One being hilly and light, and the other perfectly flat, heavy and stiff with like favorable results.

LARKIN READ, of Harford Co. has made several experiments with "De Burg's Super-Phosphate" and "Peruvian Guano," on Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, &c. Last fall he applied the same number of pounds of each on his wheat lands, side by side, and on an adjoining piece, left the land without any manure until spring, and top-dressed it with Super-Phosphate, and he could see no difference in the yield of the three parcels.

A conclusive proof that it has no equal as a top-dressing.

Dr. LAURENCE M. RICAUD, of Kent Co., Md., says:

In answer to your enquiry, as to the results of my application of 'De Burg,' I have to say, I am much pleased with its effects on wheat, oats and corn.

I intend next season to use it extensively.

The experiments made at the Massachusetts State Farm, to test the relative value of De Burg, compared with Peruvian Guano and other concentrated manures, the same money worth of each applied to six separate acres, "De Burg" excelled them all, in every experiment, and produced one-third more corn than No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

It contains three times as much fertilizing properties as the best No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and more than any "AA" Mexican Guano ever imported into this country, or any combination of Guanoes or Chemical Manures known.

The best proof of the value of this fertilizer as entertained by the Agricultural community, is the greatly increased demand for it, which is beyond all precedent in any other Artificial manure, in consequence of which, many imitations have been put upon the market. Farmers should be particular and buy "De Burg's No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime," and no other.

Price \$43 per 2,000 lbs., in 8 bbls.

To secure the genuine article, call on or address,

**J. J. & F. TURNER,**  
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.  
Jan-11

## BALTIMORE MANUFACTURED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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For the information of our Agricultural friends, we publish a list of Premiums awarded us in November, by the Maryland State Agricultural Society. The wide margin and honors conferred by the Society in favor of our establishment, renders it unnecessary for further comment. The Premiums awarded us are as follows, viz:

For the best Sweep Horse Power—*Sinclair & Co's Bevel Gear Segmented.*

For the best Thrashing Machine—*Sinclair & Co's Wrought Iron Elastic Cylinder—open concave.*

For the best Railway Power—*Amount divided.*

For the best Straw Carrier—*The Revolving Apron.*

For the best Horse Rake—*Double Revolver.*

For the best Ox Yoke—*Sinclair & Co's improved.*

For the best Grain Cradle—*Iron Braced.*

For the best Straw and Fodder Cutter, for Horse Power—*Sinclair & Co's Screw Propellor Feed.*

For the best Straw and Fodder Cutter, for Hand Power—*Sinclair & Co's Screw Propellor Feed.*

For the best Horse Power Corn Sheller—*Reading's Patent.*

For the best Hand Power Corn Sheller—*Improved Iron Spout.*

For the best Corn Stalk Cutter and Grinder—*Sinclair & Co's Improved.*

For the best Root Cutter or Grubbing Plow—*Sinclair & Co's Patent.*

For the best Vegetable Cutter—*A Knife Vertical.*

For the best Drill Barrow—*Sinclair & Co's Improved.*

For the best Hay and Manure Forks.

For the best Bramble Scythes—*Sinclair & Co's make.*

For the best Bramble Hooks—*Sinclair & Co's make.*

For the best Wheat Cleaning Screen—*Cylindrical.*

For the best Cultivator—*Expanding Corn.*

For the best Harrow—*Chain Drag.*

For the best Roller—*Sinclair & Co's Serrated.*

For the best Corn Planter—*Sinclair & Co's Pattern.*

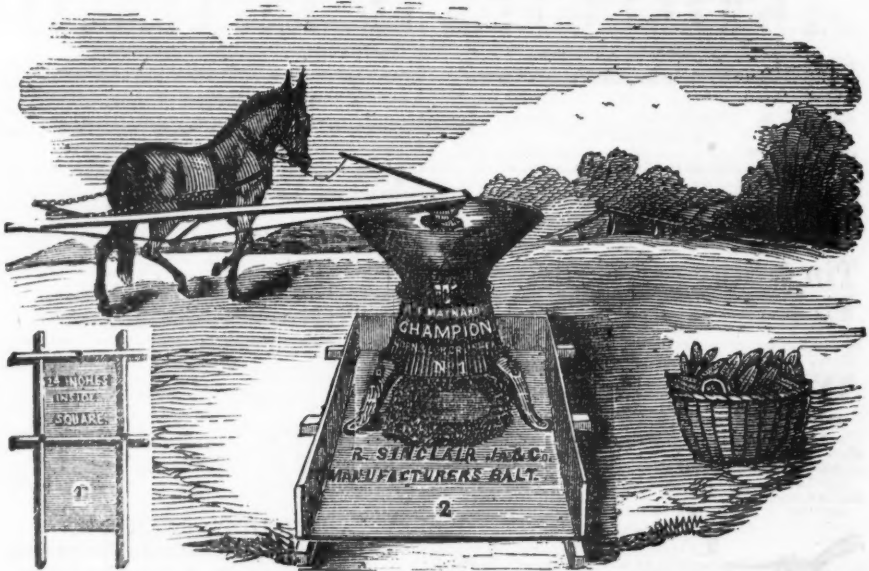
For the best Plow for lands infested with Pea Vines, Wire Grass, &c.

**R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS, BALTIMORE.**



# MAYNARD'S CHAMPION CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDING MILL.



THE above Figure is a correct representation of Maynard's recent invented COB AND CORN MILL, which differs materially from similar machines of the kind. The principal novelty is the grinding process, which is on the Screw or Spiral principle, causing a regularity and uniform process of grinding, producing very slow wear on the burrs, and the finest quality chop for feeding stock. CORN can be ground with this machine with equal facility as Corn and Cob, full one-half of which will be fine Corn Meal, the remainder fine enough for feeding Stock; or, by a second process, all may be reduced to fine meal.

We are now manufacturing the article extensively, and hope to be able to supply all orders that we may be favored with.

PRICE, - - - - - \$45 00  
" with reception Box and Sills, - - - - - 50 00

NOTICE.—Application has been filed in the Patent Office for a patent for said principle of grinding, and manufacturers are notified accordingly.

Oct. 1. **R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO., Manufacturers.**

**RICE & NORRIS,**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT, MACHINE**  
**AND SEED STORE,**  
Nos. 46 and 48 Light Street, near Pratt,  
BALTIMORE, Md.,

Respectfully tender their most grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them. They feel more than encouraged from the past, and kind indications of future favors from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, to keep a general and complete stock of all articles in their line, and to suit the wants of the Agricultural communities, all of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be purchased in this market.

Our present large and extensive stock comprise in part the following, viz:—HORSE POWERS and THRASHING

MACHINES, WHEAT DRILLS, with or without Guano and Grass Seed attachments of Pennock's, Bickford & Hugman's and Moore's make; very superior HAY PRESSES, to pack from 150 to 300 pounds to the bale; Hickok's Portable Cider Mill and Press, Straw, Hay, Fodder and Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, for hand or horse power; Vegetable Cutters, Montgomery's Rockaway WHEAT FAN, also VANWICKLE EXCELSIOR FAN; Ploughs of every description, including Prouty & Mears', Woodcock's, and Beache's Iron Beam Plough; Harrows of the various kinds, Cultivators, Potato Diggers, Spades, Shovels, Molton's Grub Hoes, Picks, Axes, Hatchets, &c. Mortising Machines, Harrison's Potable Mills, Sausage Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saw Cutters, Scott's Little Giant CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Thatcher's double action Force Pump. Agents for Herring's champion Fire and Burglar proof Safes. Purchasers will please call and examine our stock.

oct1 **RICE & NORRIS,**  
46 and 48 Light Street, Baltimore.

# AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

## DRAINING TILE.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand any quantity of DRAINING TILE of the most approved patterns, which they will dispose of at the following prices:—1½ inch bore \$19 per thousand, about one foot bore each; 2½ inch bore \$15; 4 inch bore \$35; Gutter Tile \$30. They also keep constantly the best Sand Press Brick, \$15, and Fine Brick, \$25. Samples can be seen. Orders left at the office of American Farmer, or direct to the subscribers

RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD, Brick Makers,  
W. Pratt St., near the Cattle Scales, Balt., Md.

☞ Southern Planter copy six months, and send bill to this office. Jan 1



**JESSE MARDEN,**  
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER

OF  
RAILROAD, LIVESTOCK, HAY, COAL, DEPOT,  
WAREHOUSE,

and all other SCALES, that are now used, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every size, and makes to order at short notice, and warrants them to stand tests with any Scales that are forced in market on commission, and will sell at much less prices. The public are invited to send their orders, or call at my old stand, 59 South Charles street, corner of Balderston. JESSE MARDEN. may-1-y

## Tin & Stove Establishment.

**E. MILLS & BRO.,** No. 2 South Howard-St.,  
Have constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Tin, Japan'd, Britannia and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture and imported. ☞ All kinds of Factory Work, Roofing, &c. done well and prompt.

## WARNER'S PATENT SUCTION, FORCING, AND ANTI FREEZING PREMIUM PUMP.

This is the most simple, durable, powerful, and cheapest Pump in use. It forces the water from deep wells into Bath Rooms, Spring Houses, Barns, &c., and by using hose will abundantly water gardens and lawns.

☞ The Pump can be seen at any time in operation at 22 Second street. B. MIDDLETON,  
Oct. 1-6t. No. 92 Second street, Baltimore, Md.



**C. H. DRURY,** corner of Camden street and Light street wharf, having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making his own Castings, is prepared to furnish all varieties of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and CASTINGS, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of PLOWS kept constantly on hand: Davis, of the different numbers, for wrought and cast shears, S. & M., Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 6, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Beach Improved or Posey Plow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpenor or wrought shear—Corn Cultivators, plain and expanding—Tobacco do.—Wheat Fans—Corn shellers with double hopper—Old Vertical and Virginia sheller—Harrow—superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutters, &c. &c. Horse Power GRIST MILLS, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher, (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken together, complete, \$150 cash.) Persons in want of Implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber. Jan 1



## AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.—Stock Cattle of the different

breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States—for which a reasonable commission will be charged. The following are now on the island and for sale viz: Thoroughbred Short Horns and Grade Cattle.

Do	do	Alderney	do	do
Do	do	Ayrshire	do	do
Do	do	Devons	do	do
Do	do	South Down Sheep	do	do
Do	do	Oxfordshire	do	do
Do	do	Leicester	do	do

Swine and Poultry of different breeds.

All letters, postpaid, will be promptly attended to. Ad dress  
AARON CLEMENT,  
mh1 Entrance to office, Shepherd st. above 9th, Phila.

## MORGAN HORSE,



**YOUNG GIFFORD,** one of the finest Colts of Old Gifford Morgan, so celebrated—dam by Billy, the well known "Root Horse;" grand dam by Old Justin Morgan, out of a Morgan Mare—seven years old the 24th May last, of a beautiful dark and deeply mottled chestnut color,—will stand next season, commencing FIRST of APRIL, at or near TEXASLY TOWN, Dist. of Columbia; at or near Good Hope, one mile East of Washington City, at Morelands, on the Plank Road, 5 miles north of Washington, at Bladensburg, and at the stables of his owner, at Wood Cot, at \$10 the season—\$15 to insure.—Mares from a distance received at Wood Cot, and pastured or fed, at the option of the owner, on the usual terms.

☞ For further particulars, see small bills.

WM. HENRY DAINGERFIELD,  
Wood Cot, near Alexandria, Va.

## Phosphorated Guano!

OFFICE, No. 8 BOWLY'S WHARF, (NEAR PRATT STREET,) BALTIMORE.

THIS valuable Fertilizer, composed of 2-3 calcined bones, reduced to powder, and 1-3 Peruvian Guano. The bones of which it is composed, in this state, contain at least 35 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid, and the Peruvian Guano 16 per cent. of Ammonia.

As it is now a well established fact, that Phosphoric Acid and Ammonia are the agents necessary for nearly all unproductive soils; and as the undersigned will warrant the per centum of Phosphoric Acid and Ammonia, and also the proportion of those agents in the composition as above specified, he can with entire confidence recommend this Manure to the Agricultural community. The proportion of 2-3 calcined bones to 1-3 Peruvian Guano is recommended by our State Agricultural Chemist, as best adapted to meet the deficiencies of most soils. By the application of this manure, the speedy action of Peruvian Guano is obtained, and also the more enduring and beneficial effects resulting from the Phosphoric Acid of the bones.

This article is offered for sale by the Manufacturer in bags containing about 160 lbs. at \$45 per ton. Also calcined bones at \$28 per ton.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. For Wheat or grain Crops, 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, harrowed, ploughed, or drilled in with the grain; or in any way thoroughly mixed with the soil. For corn, tobacco, potatoes, &c., 3 ounces or 2½ of a gill to each hill. oct 1-1y N. E. BERRY.

## M'CONKEY, PARR & CO.

Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
Nos. 87 and 89, Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

OFFER their services to Farmers and others, for the disposal of GRAIN and other produce. Having devoted many years to the business, they flatter themselves their long experience and extensive facilities enable them to assure the highest going market prices, and entire satisfaction in the sales. Personal attention is given to the delivery and weighing of Wheat consigned to their care. Charge for commission, one cent per bushel.

☞ They would call the attention of Farmers to their large and extensive stock of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, and would solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Particular attention given to the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c. Jan 1-1y

## DINSMORE & KYLE,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 156 Pratt Street Wharf, Balt.

OFFER their services to the Agricultural community for the sale of GRAIN, and other Produce. Strict attention will be paid to the weighing of Grain. They will also purchase Guano, and other manures for a moderate commission.

They invite attention to their stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS & WINES, (many of the latter, very old, and of rare qualities,) all of which will be sold on pleasing terms.

To any business entrusted to them, they promise their best efforts. Feb. 1-1y.

## BONE DUST AND POUDDRETTE.

WARRANTED free from any mixture—no Glue extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel.

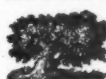
The Poudrette is as good as can be made, and for sale low.

☞ REFERENCE.—D. M. Ferine; G. V. Luman; J. Tyson Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Baltimore County; Wm. B. Stephenson, and Lloyd Norris, of Harford County; William Baker Dorsey, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and William S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. N. Bernard, and Maj. Lee, Va.

☞ Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to. Jan. THOMAS HAYNES.

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

### CATALOGUE OF PEACH TREES FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale at his Nursery near Cecilton, Cecil Co., Md. 75,000 PEACH TREES, consisting of all the best varieties now in cultivation, to wit:

Troth's Early Red,  
Large Early Yorks,  
Large Early Oreg,  
Honest John's,  
Yellow Rare Ripe,  
Patterson Seedling,  
Red Rare Ripe,  
Old Mixon Free,  
Old Mixon Cling,  
Magnum Bonum,  
Rodman's Free,  
Ward's late Red Free,

Late Heath Free,  
Reave's Late Yellow,  
Late Delaware's,  
Red Heath Cling,  
Croferd's Late Malagatone,  
Smock's Late Yellow,  
Temple's Late White,  
Late Rare Ripe,  
Late Heath Cling,  
Fox's Seedling,  
Lagranges,  
Algier Winters.

These Trees are one year old, from the bud, and of large size; the buds were selected from all the principal orchards in the months of August and September, when the trees were bearing, and may be relied on as the kinds specified, and will be ready for transplanting by the 20th of October. Having been engaged in raising the Peach Trees alone, and the cultivation of peaches for a number of years, I now feel confident that I have selected from all parts of the country, the very best kind for, as I have them all in bearing in my orchard. Having spared neither money or pains in selecting the best bearers and the most adapted to the markets, and to exclude all others from my list. I will sell the present year at five cents a piece by the 1,000, and six cents a piece for less than that number. Address the subscriber, at Cecilton, Cecil Co., Md. sept-7\*

JOHN HUSFELT.

### PAINTINGS FROM LIFE.

OF HORSES, CATTLE, &c., (in Oil Colors,) in the most satisfactory manner. For further information, address E. CLARKSON, 182 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. nol-5t

DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK, Price \$1 00  
Mann's Practical Land Drainer, 62¢  
And a variety of other works, on Farming, Gardening, Stock, &c., for sale at the office of the American Farmer. jyl-1f



### FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS,

WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAMES,  
KNABE, GÄHLE & CO.  
MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md  
may1-ly

### MEXICAN GUANO.

100 TONS Superior quality MEXICAN GUANO, just received per sch'r Howard, containing over 61 per ct. of Phosphates, dry and free from Coral, for sale in lots by

STIRLING & AHRENS,  
may1 55 Buchanan's Wharf

### BONE DUST.

THE subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranted free from every mixture, or the entire quantity forfeited. He has lately made such an improvement in his machinery for crushing bones, as to enable him to sell an article better than ever before offered, a sample of which can be seen at the office of the American Farmer. My Bone Dust weighs, from the manner in which it is manufactured, 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel. Price 60 cts. per bushel, or \$23 per ton of 2000 lbs. I guarantee it to weigh 55 lbs. at least to the bushel. My Bone Dust is the finest made in Baltimore.

None of my manufactured Bone Dust is sold, except at my Factory.

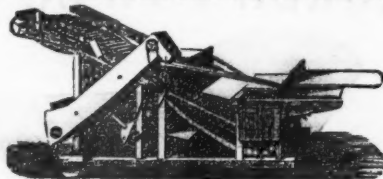
Corner of Chew and Ensor sts., Old Town, Baltimore, or orders may be left with Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

I furnish to my customers, when bags are not sent, 2 bushel bags, 8½ cents each.

Reference.—Messrs. Randolph, Gollbart & Co., 158 Thames street. mh1-1f

### Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

Corner of Carolina and Third sts., BUFFALO, N. Y



### PITTS' PATENT SEPARATOR.

IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.

Pitts' Corn and Cob Mills, &c.

I HEREBY give notice, that since the extension of the Patent Right on my Machine for Threshing and Cleaning Grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located, and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved, and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts, while the Horse Power, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to stand the full strength of 8 horses, also to give as much effective or useful power, when driven by one or two horses, as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle. It was put on trial at the great Exhibition of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, at Geneva, July last, 1852, where it received the New York State Agricultural Society's first premium "for the best Horse Power for general purposes." The Separator, at the same trial, also received the Society's first premium.

My Machines will thresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion.

My Agent, O. F. WALLACE, who has sold a large number of the above machines in Va., during the past three years, is now permanently located at Baltimore, Md. where I have established a depot for the sale of those justly celebrated machines. Persons desirous of examining before purchasing, will please call on O. F. WALLACE, No. 90 S. Charles St. Baltimore, and all orders addressed to him as above, will receive prompt attention.

ap 1-1y

JOHN A. PITTS.

### PAGE'S IMPROVED

### PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

THE subscribers having greatly increased their establishment are prepared to execute all orders with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner. They build three classes or sizes of their CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the country—STEAM POWERS, of all kinds,—HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS and various other Machines and Implements for economising labor.

Since their Portable Circular Saw Mills were invented by and patented to their senior partner, they have made many improvements, which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered first among the labor-saving inventions of the age.

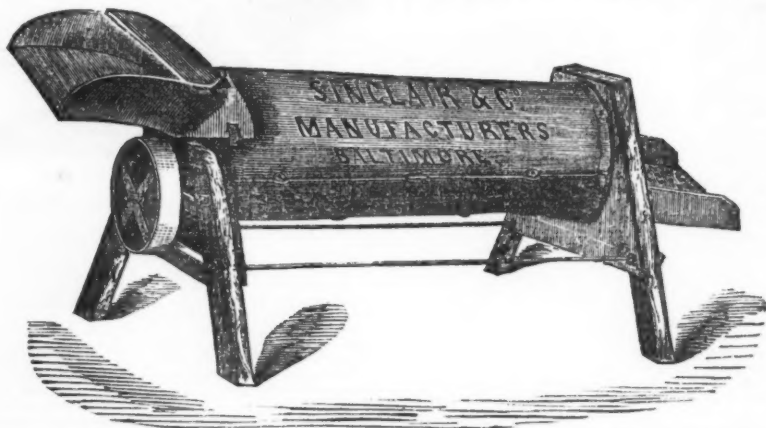
A pamphlet containing full descriptions of their three classes of mills, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c. will be sent to any gentleman applying for one by letter, post-paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action for infringement of their patent rights, they warn the public against purchasing from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

N. Schroeder, near W. Balt. St. Balt. Md.  
ju 1-1 yr

# READING'S PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLER.



ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. have purchased the right to make and sell Reading's celebrated Corn Sheller, as represented by the figure, which is admirably adapted for large corn planters, and the best Horse Power Machine known. It is estimated to shell and cob, in perfect order, 2,000 to 2,500 bushels of Corn per day.

The works are remarkably simple, the machine being made without springs, or cog gearing, and in every respect a machine particularly desirable for shelling large crops, and what is now wanted for shelling corn by the large growers in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. Price, as represented by the Figure, \$45 00

Same Machine, with Fan attachment, 60 00

Also the VIRGINIA CYLINDER Corn Sheller, for hand or horse power, 30 00

Improved double and single Spout do. \$10 to 16 00

Iron Vertical and other Patterns, do. 7 to 16 00

COLOGNE MILLS, 30 inch, and most approved for grinding Corn, 120 00

Other sizes Cologne and French Burr Stone Mills, \$80 to 200 00

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, with Patent Screw Feeder, made for Horse and Hand Power, \$28, 30, 40 and 45 00

Straw Cutters, various cheap sorts, \$5 to 20 00

SWEEP HORSE POWERS, Spur and Bevel Geared, \$110, 125, 140 00

Railway Horse Power, for one and two horses, \$85 to 110 00

THRASHING MACHINES, made with and without Straw Carriers—warranted superior, both as regards finish and principle of construction, \$40, 45, 55 and 65 00

COOPER'S LIME AND GUANO SPREADERS, both of very simple construction, and the best Broadcast Machine in the market, \$45 to 80 00

PATENT HAY PRESSES, several sizes, most approved, 100 00

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—S. & Co.'s pattern, with attachment for grinding grain, &c., \$30 00

CORN & COB CRUSHERS—Maynard's Patent, warranted to grind finer, faster, and by less power, than other patterns in use, 50 00

WHEAT DRILLS, made with and without Guano attachment, \$75 to 95 00

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, 15 00

## PLOWS.

Of Plows we make and sell an endless variety of sizes and sorts. The most approved are the Maryland Self Sharpening; S. & M., or improved Davis Plow; the Patuxent Plow, Nos. 7, 8, and 9; Minor and Horton; and for seeding and covering Guano, the Echelon, or Three Furrowed Plow.

## HARROWS,

Of all sorts, including the Geddes, Maryland Hinge, Square Drag, &c.

## CULTIVATORS,

Expanding, Stationary, &c., for Corn and Tobacco.

## ROLLERS.

With 2 and 5 Segements, surface flat; Serrated Clod Roller, new and valuable.

Also, Ox Yokes and Bows, Cattle Ties, Bull Rings, Chain Pumps, Garden Engines, Thermometer Churns, Agricultural Furnaces and Boilers, Horse Dirt Scoops, Sausage Stuffers, Sausage Cutters, Apple Parsers, Bush and Bramble Hooks, Scythes, &c.; Grindstones, hung on Friction Rollers.

## GRASS SEEDS,

Including all the best American and European, for Hay, pasturage, or ornament.

## GARDEN SEEDS,

A large and general assortment.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

These will be delivered to order after the 20th October. Catalogues to be had at the Office.

**R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.,**

oc1l Manufacturers and Seedsmen, Balt.



## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

From the Baltimore American of 24th inst.

**"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."**—We don't know that we have ever heard this sentence more appropriately applied than it was the other day while in conversation with a farmer friend in relation to the *Scott's Little Giant Mill*, and we really think that every farmer should have one if he is obliged to sell a horse to procure it. We are informed that several spurious Mills have sprung up lately, but the *Little Giant Mill* advertised by our friends in Light street, (Robbins & Bibb) is the thing, get that, and our word for it you will never regret it, for it is literally the "Poor Man's Friend." decl-1t

### FROM MANSFIELD.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati daily Gazette.

MANSFIELD, November 10th, 1855.

Quite an excitement was created here this afternoon, growing out of a contest between Corn Crushers. It appears that some two weeks since, Messrs. Scott & Hedges, of Cincinnati, advertised in the papers of this City that they would give a Silver Cup to any Mill that should grind faster and finer, with the same amount of power, than their mills the "Little Giant."

They appeared in due time upon the ground, with two sizes of Mills, the Leavitt Mill, or Excelsior as it is called, was entered in competition by Messrs. HALL & ALLEN, who are manufacturing them in this place. Mr. Leavitt, the patentee, was present and superintended the operating of his Mill—who at first was unwilling to have the trial made with old dry corn. Mr. Hedges, who exhibited the Little Giant, insisted on using the old corn, as he was unwilling to have only a partial test, which would be the case if soft, new corn was used. Finally, after much hesitation, they yielded to Mr. Hedges' demand.

The grinding commenced with the Little Giant, which ground a given quantity of Corn in sixty-three revolutions,

using two light horses on the No. 4 Mill, which moved off easily and ground the amount without stopping. A half bushel of meal was sifted, and about one quart out of the amount was found too coarse to pass through the sieve. The Committee that had been appointed to superintend and decide the contest, then repaired to the Leavitt Mill, when the same amount of corn was ground, which required 73 revolutions, although Mr. Leavitt worked but one horse, which was a very heavy, stout one—the draft was evidently too hard for him, as he stopped three times, and was allowed to rest. On sifting the meal there proved to be five or six quarts too coarse to pass the sieve, instead of one as in the case of the Little Giant. The Committee after a few moments consultation, reported substantially as above, and returned the Cup to Mr. Hedges, who thanked them kindly, and remarked that it twice before had been won over the Leavitt Mill, and if a favorable occasion offered it would be risked again. Mr. Hedges then called the attention of those present, saying that he would grind some shelled Corn—then put on bushel in the hopper, which was ground out in four minutes at a moderate walk. Mr. Leavitt ground a like quantity, and was five minutes—his horse being hurried to a considerable more speed, no sieve was used; but it was admitted by all that it was much coarser than that ground by the Little Giant.

Mr. Hedges, then, at the request of some farmers, ground some new Corn very satisfactorily. Mr. Leavitt ground some also, which appeared very fine—but upon taking the Mill apart it was found to be gorged with cobs—admitting only the shelled corn to pass. In the opening of the contest, the Little Giant had but few friends—all seeming to be in favor of "our Mill;" but the earnestness and assurance with which Mr. H. pressed the contest, gained for it friends, although at one time there was a semblance of hostile demonstrations, which our good people soon quieted—and the matter ended quite pleasantly, and the Little Giant came off triumphant.

decl-4t.

"AN EYE WITNESS!"

## READING PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLER.



THE Subscribers have purchased the exclusive right to make, sell and use this noted Sheller in Delaware, Eastern Virginia and Maryland. As our Shellers are made of Boiler or Wrought Iron, there is no danger of bursting or breaking.

Price of Plain Sheller, - - - - -	\$35 cash;	\$37 50 4 months.
" with Fan attached, - - - - -	50 "	53 " 4 months.
Also, Hand Shellers, from - - - - -	12 to 16.	

MARYLAND STATE FAIR PREMIUM, Colburn's Portable Grist Mill, Uncle Sam, which took the Premium over Scott's Little Giant, and all others in Baltimore this fall. Price, - - - - - \$50

Horse Powers, from - - - - -	80 to 110.
Van Wickle, or Gilbert Wheat Fan, at - - - - -	30
Wemple Thrashers, at from - - - - -	130 to 130.

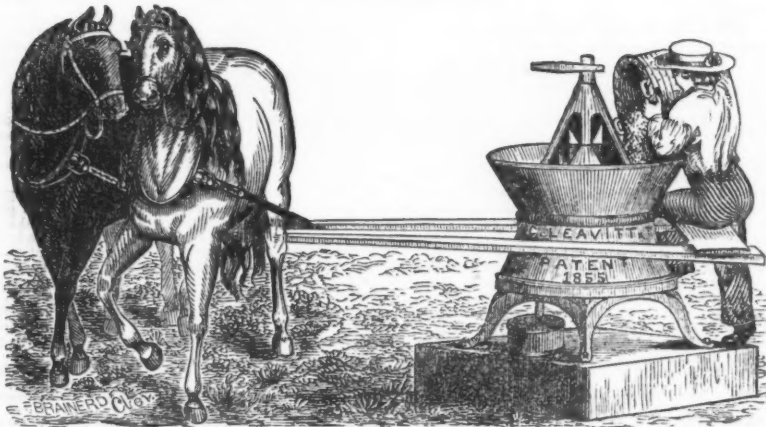
Together with a general assortment of Agricultural Machinery, constantly on hand at the DELAWARE CITY AGRICULTURAL WORKS. Orders promptly attended to by

**COLBURN, HYDE & Co.**

P. S.—Freight paid to Baltimore.

# "YOUNG AMERICA."

LEAVITT'S Latest Improved Portable Mill.



## EXCELSIOR.

The above cut represents a valuable improvement in Portable Grain Mills, which are now required and found so profitable in the improved modes of feeding stock.

It is a well-known fact among scientific Farmers, that two bushels of Corn ground is worth three in the ear, to feed hogs or cattle, and will fatten either in one-third less time.

Among the uses to which it is adapted, are the following, viz: Grinding or Crushing Corn and Cob together, Grinding Meal from Corn and other Grain, and other like purposes.

This form of Mill is so simple in its construction, and so few in its parts, that it can be furnished at a very low price, when the value of the services it performs is considered; and for the same reason it is durable and not likely to get out of order. It was fairly tested at the Ohio State Fair in October, 1855, with the "Little Giant," "Star Mill" and others, and was awarded the highest Premium, and is so far superior to all others, that it is the only Mill that can be sold where it is known.

This Mill is set on three legs, cast solid to the inner Plate or Cone of the Mill, which is considered proof against breaking by the draft of the horses.

This Mill has also a very simple and convenient arrangement for receiving and conducting the meal out at a spout on one side of the Mill, which will enable the operator to set a box under and receive the meal without the trouble of shoveling it up.

## TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS

AT THE LATE

### FAIR OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following table will show the time occupied, and number of Revolutions of each of the Mills on exhibition, in grinding half bushel of Corn and Cobs:

YOUNG AMERICA, or EXCELSIOR,	2½ Minutes,	-	10 Revolutions.
LITTLE GIANT,	4½ " "	-	15 "
MAYNARD'S CHAMPION MILL,	5 " "	-	20 "
*COLBURN'S MILL,	7½ " "	-	32 "

\* Extract from the report of the committee: "of the durability of the grinding surface, (of Colburn's Mill,) the committee express no opinion."

✂ Either of the above Mills can be worked with one horse; but Farmers will generally work two, and for this reason we operated our Mill, on the Fair Ground with two horses.

## Advantages of the "Young America" Mill.

*Advantages of the Excelsior Mill over all others:—*1st. Great Strength and Durability. 2d. Simplicity—having only one set screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand. 3d. It will grind more Corn, or Corn and Cob, in the same time, and of the same quality, than any other Mill in use of same size. 5th. Economy—that part of the Mill which is most liable to wear being separate from the main body of the machine, can be renewed, when worn out, at the small cost of \$3. Thus, in the Excelsior Mill we present the Best, Cheapest, and most durable Mill ever offered to the Farmer. This Mill is of larger size and greater capacity than any other Mill sold at the same price.

Price \$50—including an extra set of Grinding Plates, which renders it equal to two entire Mills for \$50, and new Plates can be furnished at the small cost of \$3 per set, which can be attached in the same manner that new points or shares are put to a plough when the old ones are worn out.

## Cost of Running the Young America or Excelsior Mill

Ten Years, compared with that of the other Mills in use at this Time.

It is a well known fact that Cast Iron Mills for grinding Corn, &c., to do the work properly, will not last more than two years. In view of this fact, the inventor of the Excelsior Mill has labored to produce a machine that will be more economical, and at the same time more effectual. The following estimate will show the cost of grinding with each of the Mills now in use, for Ten years.

Cost of Excelsior Mill, \$50, including an extra set of Grinding Plates, which makes it good for four years. Cost of Extra Plates for 6 years, \$9—making the whole cost of the mill and expense of running the same for 10 years, \$59.

Cost of a Common Mill, without any extras, say \$44—Cost of running the same for ten years, supposing that the Mill will last as long as the Excelsior Mill, to be renewed every two years, which must be done at the expense of a *New Mill*, costing \$44 each time, making for the ten years, an expense of \$220. This same rule will apply to all mills of this kind which are made without Gearing, and the Geared Mills are fast going out of use, as they are too complicated and expensive to be of value to the Farmer.

FARMERS and others in want of Mills for Grinding Corn and Cob, &c. will see by the above estimate that the Excelsior Mill can be used for the purpose required at less than one-third the expense of any other Mill now in use. Manufactured and for Sale by

E. WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place,  
BALTIMORE.

NOTE.—We would say to our customers whose orders have not yet been filled, that the demand for the young America Mill, has been so much greater than we anticipated, that it has been impossible for us to supply them up to this time, but having hired another Foundry to assist us in building them, we shall be prepared in a few days to fill all orders. jan1-11

## STRAW CUTTERS!

Our Improved Cylindrical Straw Cutter is now superceeding all others, where it is known.

### PRICES:

Improved 9 inch, plain,	\$23.00
“ 9 “ apron,	25.00
“ 11 “ plain,	26.50
“ 11 “ apron,	28.00

Also, Hyde Roller Cutters, as low as they can be bought in New York or Boston, with a variety of other kinds.

E. WHITMAN & CO.  
No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

### 1000 PLOUGHS and 300 TONS PLOUGH CASTINGS,

On hand and for sale by

E. WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place.

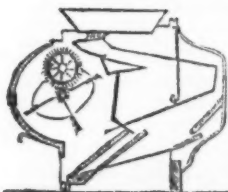
### 1000 LATEST IMPROVED CORN SHELLERS,

From \$8 to \$60, for sale by

E. WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place.

# DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY.

THE  
GREAT PREMIUM FAN,  
STILL VICTORIOUS!



Invented and Manufactured by J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., at No. 155 North High Street, Baltimore. Patented Dec. 20th, 1852, and June 9th, 1855. This Fan has taken the First Premiums at all the leading Agricultural Shows of Virginia, Maryland & North Carolina. We have never been beaten since we improved our Fan, and we do not think there is any Fan in the United States that will do its work as fast and clean as our Rockaway. They work easy, are very simple, can be rigged for cleaning by any intelligent farmer, are very durable, and when out of order can be repaired with great ease, by any mechanic—and they are adapted to cleaning all kinds of grain. We have had ample opportunities to test our Fan, during the present harvest, with several of the latest improved Fans, and our experience is, that we can clean nearly, if not quite, as fast and clean, as any two of them in the same time. We think we know what the farmer wants and needs, and that our experience enables us to suit them better than any other person in the Fan business—and they may rest assured that no pains will be spared to give them the best machine in the market. Our Fan has gained its present popularity entirely in consequence of its merits—our sales have increased 50 per cent. in our old districts, showing that those sold heretofore have given full satisfaction. We have sold over 550 Fans this season, and 750 will not more than supply the demand from present appearances. It is an easy matter to puff up an article before the public, through the Journals, as some have been this season—but for a Fan to retain its popularity, and to increase in demand, as ours has done in the same Counties and districts for 3 and 4 years, is the best evidence of its value.—Our sales are extended over six States, namely, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware and Georgia. Having secured Letters Patent for our Fan, in 1853 and 1855, we are now prepared to sell Rights for any State or County not mentioned above. We offer a good chance to any enterprising mechanic who desires to go into business—a business that can be started on a small capital and yield as fair profit as any we know of. We will give all the Patterns and any instruction requisite.

Our Fans, delivered on board the vessel in Baltimore cost \$34. All orders, by mail, attended to as promptly as if made in person.

It is deemed almost unnecessary to give certificates or references, as to the superior qualities of our Fan, as they are so universally known—but for the information of those who have not as yet used them, we subjoin the following:

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., 1855.

We have tried Montgomery & Bro's Improved Double Screened Rockaway Fan, and find it to be the best we have ever seen. It cleans cleaner, faster, and works better, in general, than any we ever tried. We recommend it to all our friends.

JOHN WISE,  
JOSEPH YOUNG,

SAMUEL CARRINGTON,  
JOSEPH H. COOKSEY.

This is to certify that I purchased of Messrs. J. Montgomery & Brother, one of their wheat fans, the 17th of July, 1852, and I consider it an excellent fan. It is now fanning wheat this day, and I think it is as perfect as when I first purchased it, except the usual wear and tear. I would recommend them to the public. DANIEL NEWMAN.

ROCKFIELD, NELSON Co., July 23d, 1855.

Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro:

I am more than pleased with your Rockaway Fan; had I obtained yours in time on my last year's third and inferior qualified wheat, (the remnant) I could have saved one hundred and fifty dollars. H. N. COLEMAN, Sr.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Baltimore City (Md.) Post office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

No. 155 N. High street, between Hillen and Gay, Balto. oct1

## Rappahannock Land for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation, in Richmond Co., (Mulberry Island,) about 7 miles above Tappahannock, and 2 miles below Smith's Wharf, a landing of the steamers that ply between Baltimore and Fredericksburg. It adjoins the lands of Dr. Wellford, Mr. Goodwin, and others, and contains, by recent survey, 1376 8-14 Acres. Of these about 375 are arable, (divided into three fields,) the rest well timbered, except a portion which is *Hard Marsh*, and affords excellent grazing. The soil is as well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, as lands in this neighborhood which could not be bought for \$50 per acre. It is well watered—the road from the forest to the river descends a gentle slope; Overseer's House and Farm Houses in good repair, and six new cabins for slaves, very commodious and of the best materials, recently constructed. The amount of wood land in this tract, the value of timber, which has been steadily advancing from year to year, and its convenience for delivery, invite the attention of men of enterprise. Persons wishing to view the premises, are referred to Mr. ROBERT SISSON, who has charge of the estate. Terms accommodating. Address

ARTHUR H. H. BERNARD,  
Fredericksburg, Va.

not-1f

## THE GREAT FERTILIZER! HOYT'S PREPARED SUP-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE subscriber has succeeded in obtaining the Agency for the sale of this VALUABLE CHEMICAL MANURE.

It has been submitted to the most careful practical experiments, for the purpose of testing its superiority to Peruvian Guano, as a more active and permanent Fertilizer, and has fully met the expectations of the Farmers who have tried it.

It contains over 51 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, and nearly 10 per cent. of Sulphate of Ammonia, with other valuable ingredients, capable of yielding Ammonia, and is in a condition to be immediately appropriated by the growing crops.

Pamphlets containing a more minute description of its peculiar excellencies, with the analysis and recommendatory notices of it, by eminent Chemists, among whom are Dr. T. Jackson, of Boston, Assayer of the State of Massachusetts; Dr. A. S. Piggott, Professor of Chemistry of the Maryland Institute, and others, can be obtained on application to

R. M. LOCKWOOD,

Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

P. S.—Farmers and others are invited to examine these Pamphlets before purchasing their Fall supplies. aug1

## Piano Fortes.

THE subscriber has always on hand the largest assortment of Pianos in the city, at prices varying from \$200 to \$500, from the celebrated Factories of Chickering & Sons, Nuns & Clark, Rosenkrantz, and other makers, with full iron Frames. Those who desire a very superior Piano, and at a low price, are invited to examine them.

Orders from the country will be as fully and faithfully attended to as if the parties were personally present.

F. D. BENTEN,

131 Baltimore Street, and

Feb 1

Large Wareroom, 84 Fayette-st. near Charles.

## GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

HENRY HARTGE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No. 131 Franklin street, near Eutaw, where may be found Pianos which for elegance of finish, and sweetness of tone, and agreeable touch are second to none in the country. jyl-ly

## JOHN D. HAMMOND,



SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, Wholesale and Retail, No. 333 Baltimore Street, (opposite the Eutaw House,) Baltimore. Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, every description of Harness, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Collars, and every other article in his line. All orders executed with neatness and despatch. ap1-17



H. R. ROBBINS.

B. C. BIBB

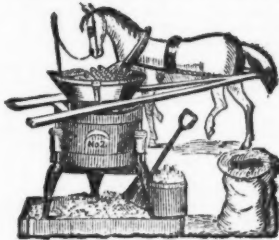
**ROBBINS & BIBB,**  
PROPRIETORS OF

**THE BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE,**  
AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT**

**CORN AND**

Patented May 16,

1854;



**COB MILL,**

Copyright Secured

March 1st, 1855

**TOWN AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.**

**SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT.**

This Mill has doubtless obtained a more sudden celebrity for doing its work with extraordinary ease and certainty, than any other article of labor-saving machinery ever presented to the agricultural world: the merit of which consists chiefly in the peculiar arrangement of first breaking, then crushing and crumbling the cob at the centre of the Mill. Ear corn thrown into the revolving hopper is drawn to the centre while being broken or crushed. Thus lessening the strain upon both mill and team, by the chief work of crushing being thrown upon small central parts by judicious application of the leverage power. The broken ears then pass crumbling down from centre to circumference by easy gradations; the chief labor being performed near the centre; materially lessening the strain and wear of the periphery and fine grinding surface of the Mill; which has but to complete the pulverizing of the already finely broken corn and cob.

Some 2,000 Little Giant Mills have already been sold the present season at Baltimore and Cincinnati alone; and so far as known, have given universal satisfaction. Many testifying that their Mills had more than paid for themselves the first month; while others aver the regular use of the *Little Giant* for one week will more than save its cost in tolls alone. Others again declare, the advantages of having their feed when and where wanted, fresh and clear from must and acidity, without the frequent necessity of tramping through mud and cold to an uncertain mill, vastly outweighs the consideration of tolls itself. The *Little Giant* received the First Premium at the late Agricultural Fairs of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and other States, and that in the most complimentary manner.

**SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL.**

We had an opportunity within a few days past, of witnessing the operation of this mill, of which we are informed over two thousand were sold during the past season. It crushed and ground corn and cobs with more rapidity than any portable mill we have seen, and quite fine enough too for feeding purposes. We are induced to believe it a valuable acquisition to the farmer. The economy of grinding up cobs with corn is hardly now an open question. Full experiments have been made, and the results frequently published. It is not pretended that cobs are rich in elements of nutrition, compared with the grain, but they have been found to yield spirit on distillation—a proof that they are far from valueless—and also answer admirably the purpose of procuring the necessary distension of the stomach, and promoting digestion. H. Ellsworth asserted some years ago he had fattened hogs on cob meal alone, and most of our best feeders have now adopted the practice of grinding corn and cobs together for fattening cattle. “The Little Giant” is of three sizes, costing respectively \$44, \$55, and \$66. The first will grind, with one horse, eight to ten bushels of corn and cob meal per hour; the second or medium size, 10 to 15 bushels; and the largest size requiring two horses, from 15 to 20 bushels per hour. Estimating the usual toll for grinding of one-eighth, the time lost in going to mill at a season when the roads are generally in their worst condition, the inconvenience to the horses, and the fact that trips have to be made frequently, as a large quantity of corn and cob meal together will soon heat and spoil, we think the Little Giant Corn Grinder is well worthy of a trial. It can be graduated to grind either fine or coarse, as may be required.—*Farm Journal*.

**ROBBINS & BIBB,**

Warehouse 39 Light street, below Lombard, Baltimore.

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

# THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1821

Weekly Edition, between 80,000 and 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been, as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post, to FICTION, POETRY and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above Departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c., in our first paper of January next.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrative of Important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though of a refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the Post to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is 25 cents a year.

## TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single copy, - - - - -	\$2.00 a year.	13 copies, (And 1 to getter-up of Club,) \$15.00 a year.
4 copies, - - - - -	5.00 "	20 " (And 1 to getter-up of Club,) 30.00 "
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Address, always post-paid,

DEACON & PETERSON,  
No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

 **SAMPLE NUMBERS** sent gratis to any one, when requested.

## We annex a few Notices of the Post from its Exchanges:—

This is one of the few large papers filled with life and thought, instead of lumbering trash. Its management is marked by liberality, courtesy, ability, and tact. It employs the best literary talent, and spares no pains or expense. As a family paper, one of literary and general intelligence, we cordially commend it.—*Cayuga Chief, Auburn, N. Y.*

In another column is an advertisement of the Saturday Evening Post. Our readers may rely upon it, that Deacon and Peterson will be as good as their word. So far as we can judge by years of observation, these publishers do rather more than they promise; and their paper is edited with very marked ability. It is singularly free from silly sentimentalism and bluster, but is of a healthy tone on all subjects, always moderate in language, but always mildly advocating the right. We find it one of the most generally attractive papers in our exchange.—*Saturday Visitor, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

We have heretofore spoken in high terms of the merits of the Post, as one of the best papers on our exchange list, and we regard it as one of the best literary papers to be found anywhere. Its editorials are written with ability, and take a liberal, independent, and comprehensive view of men and things.—*Star and Adv., Wrightsville, Pa.*

It is a paper of the largest size, and is edited with ability. It is highly spoken of by its readers, some of whom have clung to it for the last quarter of a century. It is to well and favourably known to need lengthy commendation. It tells its own story each week, and if you send for it once, you will be very sure to do so again.—*Valley Times, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*

It is deservedly one of the most popular public journals in the United States, combining as it does, in a literary point of view, all the interest of the best magazines, with a vast amount of general intelligence.—*Republican, Litchfield, Ct.*

It is emphatically one of the very best literary newspapers in the whole country, and deserves the unparalleled success with which it has met under its present enlightened and liberal proprietorship. The greater its circulation in this state, the less, probably, is our gain pecuniarily; yet we must pronounce it a most excellent journal, and worthy of the patronage of everybody. The contributors to the Post are among the finest writers in America, and the editor's articles are always characterized by truth and taste.—*Jersey Blue, Camden, N. J.*

We regard it as the best of the Philadelphia literary papers. Its editorials are written with ability, and take a comprehensive view of whatever is discussed.—*Echo, Johnstown, Pa.*

The long period during which this sterling paper has been established, and its recent immense circulation, (being between 80,000 and 90,000,) are ample guarantees to all who desire an excellent paper, that they will get the worth of their money by subscribing for the Post.—*Clarion, Lockhart, Texas.*

This is one of the best family papers upon our exchange list. Its original and well selected matter is of the first order.—*North-Western Democrat, Minneapolis, Min. Ter.*

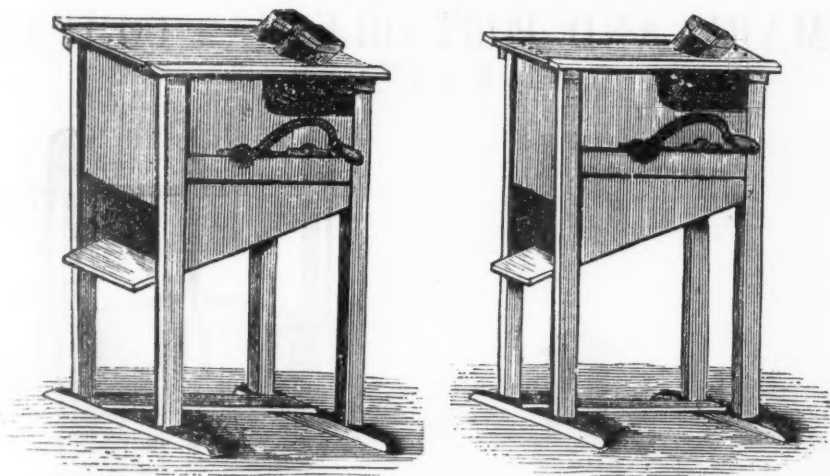
The editorial department is conducted with ability and skill, and the news department, for a weekly paper, is exceedingly full and complete. All thing considered, the Post is not excelled, for family reading, by any paper that we know of.—*Gazette, Fulton, N. Y.*

This is one of the oldest weekly papers in Philadelphia. It has lived on through all weathers—adversity has tossed it, and prosperity filled its sails—and yet it is the same staunch barge.—*Spectator, Oquawka, Ill.*

We are in weekly receipt of this invaluable family journal, and should feel very much at a loss without it, as we consider it the best literary paper now published in the United States, without any exceptions.—*Democrat, Cambridge, Md.*

decl-21

## CORN SHELLERS! CORN SHELLERS!



The superior manner in which we have been making our Corn Shellers, has drawn nearly the whole trade of Maryland and Virginia to purchase them. Not being prepared for so great a demand, we have been obliged to disappoint some of our customers, but have now engaged a larger force at our factory, and will soon be prepared to fill all orders, which we may receive.

Our best Single Sheller,	Price, \$10
“ Double “	18
“ Virginia “	30

We have also, low priced Shellers, at prices as low they can be bought in the East or elsewhere.

**E. WHITMAN & CO.,**  
63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

**SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS AND FILLERS,** of all varieties and sizes,  
for sale by **E. WHITMAN & Co., 63 Exchange Place.**

### MAYNARD'S SPIRAL CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDING MACHINE.

The desirable object of crushing corn and cobs at the same time, grinding them to a proper consistency for the most profitable consumption, is attained by this recent valuable improvement. The crushing is done by the upper cylinder, after which process, the crushed cobs and corn pass into the lower cylinder, which is studded with a number of grooved cast-iron teeth, which completes the work, and reduces all to a fine chop. The arrangement of the teeth in the lower cylinder is spiral, and the arrangement of the works such that a power equal to two horses is sufficient to produce ten bushels of chop per hour. This machine is equally valuable for grinding wheat, corn, &c., for feeding stock. The object is attained, simply by attaching a false hopper, so arranged as to give a feed sufficient, and in proportion to the grinding surface. Price \$50. Manufactured and for sale by

**R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,**  
Baltimore, Md.

### Important to Purchasers of Lumber.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** having superior advantages in the purchase of LUMBER, can sell *Shingles, Laths, Cuttings, Pickets, &c.* at low prices; from the wharf, foot of McElderry's Dock, & opposite State Tobacco Warehouse, No. 1 augi-lyr  
**ROBERT HOOPER.**

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**Steam Job and Book Printing Office,**

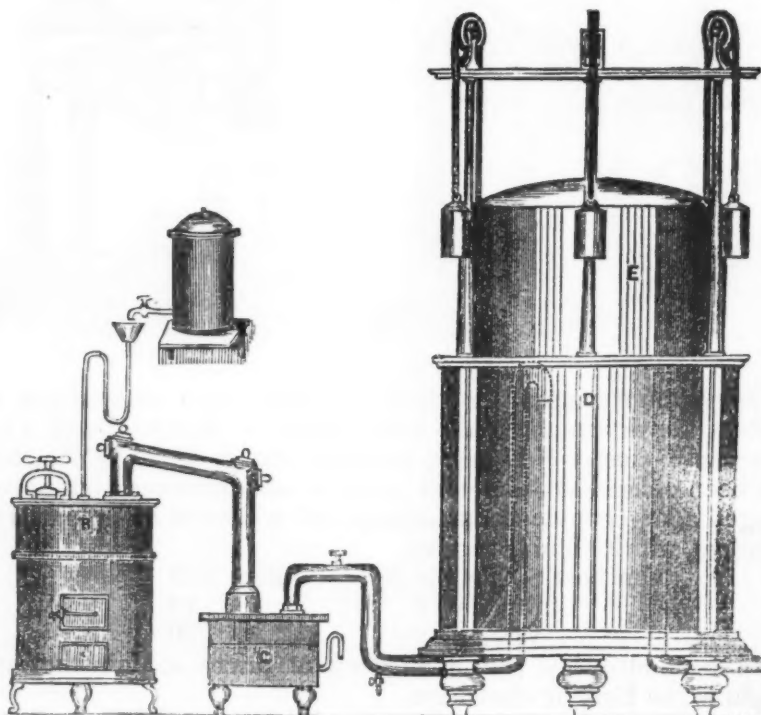
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No. 122 BALTIMORE STREET.

Orders from a distance for all kinds of Printing promptly and satisfactorily executed on liberal terms. Addresses, Constitutions, Premium Lists, &c. gotten up in the neatest manner.

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

## **GAS APPARATUS** OF THE **MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY** OF BALTIMORE.



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## **GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.**

THE PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS, Manufactured and put up by the MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY of Baltimore, are particularly adapted to the use of PRIVATE DWELLINGS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, HOTELS, FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, COUNTRY TOWNS and VILLAGES. It furnishes a light cheaper than oil or candles—perfectly safe—and requires no more skill or intelligence in the management of it than an ordinary Cooking Stove or Furnace. They are made of any required capacity, and can be put up at short notice. For terms, and other information, apply at the office of the Company, 202 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

may1-ly

**E. R. SPRAGUE, Treasurer.**



## AMERICAN FARMER — ADVERTISER.

### TO FARMERS!

**WOODBURY'S LEVER MOUNTED HORSE POWER.** Thresher and Cleaner, capable of threshing and cleaning one bushel of wheat per minute. This machine received a first premium at the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware State Fairs, and at numerous County Exhibitions, where it has been brought in competition with other machines. This machine need only to be seen to be properly appreciated. Manufactured and for sale by C. B. ROGERS, Seed & Agricultural Warehouse, decl-31. No. 29 Market street, Philadelphia.

**JOSEPH S. HASTINGS, Jr.**

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,**

No. 22 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.



**DESIRES** to inform the public that he has just laid in an entirely new and elegant assortment of every description of **PLAIN AND FANCY WARE**, such as White, Gold-Band and Painted French China Dinner, Desert, Tea and Breakfast Sets: Rich Vases, of beautiful shapes and styles; fancy Mugs and Cups, with or without mottoes; Castors, with cut and moulded bottles, cut and pressed Tumblers, Goblets, Bowls and Dishes to match. Also, an extensive and well selected stock of **Granite and Common Ware**. **COUNTRY MERCHANTS, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat and Ship Agents, Private Families**, and all others who are in want of articles in this line, are invited to call and examine the stock and prices. aprl

**F. B. DIDIER & BRO.**

No. 97 North Paca Street, Baltimore.

### TO PORK AND BEEF BUTCHERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

**F. B. DIDIER & BRO'S Improved Sausage or Pie Meat Cutter** for 1851. **Patent applied for.** This celebrated Machine is warranted with proper care and use, to cut or mince 4 lbs. of fine meat per minute; or 240 lbs. per hour, not liable to get out of repair, and easily operated by a small boy. The simplicity of construction and the ease with which every part subject to wear may be replaced, serve to recommend this as the cheapest and most perfect machine ever invented. Being made entirely of iron (with one or two exceptions,) renders it much more durable than those usually made of wood, and much easier kept sweet and clean, and no warping or swelling when necessarily used, as is the case with all others.

**N. B.**—One great objection to Meat Cutters is that the knives are stationary. In our machine the objection is obviated, as the knives can be taken out, cleaned, and put back in a minute. The machine is regulated for cutting fine or coarse meat by putting in more or less knives.

**It is warranted to cut sausage or pie meat equal to any machine in the country, both as regards quantity and quality. Also, warranted to cut 5 times the amount, and of better quality than any cutter at the price. Again—less complicated, more durable, requiring less power to operate it, than any other invention of the age.**

**The Maryland State Agricultural Fair, and the Maryland Mechanics' Institute, awarded this machine a first class Premium in the years 1851, 1852 and 1853, and encomiums of the like flattering character from discriminating judges, have on all occasions of competition favored this useful article. Retail price \$35.50.**

**A first rate article of Sausage Stuffer or Filler retail from \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50.**

**N. B.** Agricultural Implement makers and vendors, Hardware merchants and others would do well to take this machine on sale, owing to its popularity and the liberal discounts made to the trade. The article is bound to be in the possession of every farmer and private family. We have in store and ready for the season about 5000 Cutters, for which we solicit buyers, wholesale and retail.

**F. B. DIDIER & BRO.,**

97 N. Paca street, Baltimore, Md.

### ROWE'S PRIZE CRUSHING MILL—IMPROVED.

**Re-Patented and Price Greatly Reduced.**

**THIS** is the only Mill that can do the work of a farm or plantation, and for cheapness, simplicity, durability and efficiency in varied and useful application for farming, mining and manufacturing purposes, it is wholly without competition. The 4 horse mill will crush and mix thoroughly 20 bushels of ears of unhusked corn, (dry of course) in each hour of running time. With this I can pulverize 20 lbs. of straw, sheaf oats, or hay, and then throw in turnips, beets, potatoes or pumpkins, and mix the whole perfectly. It mixes articles that can be mixed in no other way. Two active hands can grind 3 tons of lump plaster as fine as any mill in ten hours, crushing and sifting. The same hands and teams, in the same time, can crush 1000 lbs. of bones to a merchantable fineness. They can crush 18 bushels of shells (fresh) fine for manure, in each hour of running time. I can beat any mill extant in crushing tanners bark. This mill will out last, in crushing bushel for bushel, ton for ton, horse power against horse power, 20 of any other mills now known as crushers. It also makes a fair article of family meal. This mill furnishes its own horse power and will be shipped to order for \$180, down to \$130, according to size, 4, 2 and 1 horse mills. For further particulars, address the patentee, at Richmond, Va., until the 1st February next, and after that to Tampa Bay, Florida. The patentee guarantees every mill he or his agents put up, to perform up to the letter of this advertisement, or no sale. decl-21 **JAS. ROWE, Patentee, Tampa Bay, Fla.**

**FARM FOR SALE.**—I am authorized to sell the **FARM** on which I live, in *Montgomery County, Md.*, six miles above Rockville, near the Frederick road; said farm containing upwards of 400 Acres. The neighborhood is a select one, and the lands about, as well as the farm itself, are in an improved and thriving condition. The location is exceedingly healthy; there is near the house a never-failing Spring of excellent water; the place is well fenced, well watered, and contains about 100 Acres of prime Wood Land, the wood consisting principally of Oak, Hickory and Chesnut. Included with the farm, will be sold the most of the Stock, Products, &c., and all the Farming Utensils. **TERMS, \$25 PER ACRE.** For further particulars, address **DR. GEO. A. DYER,** novl-11 Forest Oak P. O., Montgomery County, Md.



### FARM STOCK FOR SALE.

**THE** Subscriber, desirous of reducing his stock, offers at private Sale, a large number of **DURHAM, AYRSHIRE, ALDERNEY and GRADE COWS and HEIFERS** of various ages. Also, several of the premium South-down **SHEEP** and Suffolk and Chester **HOGS**. The prices will be reasonable. **CHAS. B. CALVERT,** decl-11 Riversdale, Nov. 12, 1855.

**VALUABLE THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.**—We are authorized to offer for sale stock from the most valuable and celebrated herds in this country—and at prices unusually moderate—consisting of **DURHAMS, DEVONS and AYRSHIRES**, of all ages.

Also, Suffolk and Chester **PIGS** of the most approved character, and South Down and Cotswold **BUCKS** and **BUCK LAMBS**. Some of these Sheep and Swine took the highest premiums in their class at our late State Show.

Apply to **S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,** decl-11 Office American Farmer

### FOR THE CHILDREN!!

**PRICE REDUCED!**

### THE LITTLE PILGRIM!!!

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

EDITED BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

A new Volume will commence with January 1856.

**TERMS:** 50 cents a year for single copies; 5 copies for \$2; 14 copies, and one to getter up of club, for \$5; 24 copies, and one to getter up of club, for \$8; and 50 copies for \$15, always in advance.

Specimen copies sent free of charge, to all who request them. Address, post paid, **LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT,** decl-21 65 South Third street, Philadelphia.

### PRIME LEACHED ASHES.

**A** few thousand bushels for sale, of best quality, free from soda, ash and other impurities. Abundant reference can be given. Address box No. 59, or apply at No. 25 Exchange Building, Second Street, or to the Editors of the American Farmer. decl-61

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

MRS. HANNEN, No. 600 FOURTH STREET, SAYS OF  
**DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE:**

NEW YORK, May 15, 1852.

“A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.”

MRS. TWIST, No. 18 AVENUE D, writes under date of August 10, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

MRS. BUGGINS, a German woman, residing at 304 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of M'LANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, she passed two LARGE TAPE WORMS.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

### M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

“Are ranked among the most popular remedies of the day. That it will cure liver complaint, sick headache, and dyspepsia, is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well known lady and gentleman of our own city.”

NEW YORK, August 3, 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 248 Seventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money, and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. M'LANE'S PILLS, they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box; and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city. jan-1-t.

### TIMBERED AND WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, a tract of Wood land in Norfolk County, Virginia, containing by recent survey, 963 Acres,—said land is well covered with Pine Wood of the best quality, of virgin growth, and is believed by judges to have on it, 150 or 300,000 cords of Wood, besides a great quantity of other Timber, and the soil of said land for farming purposes is inexhaustible, and lies within 2½ miles of Elizabeth River, where vessels carrying 125 to 150 cords of Wood, can load; and only a few miles distant from the city of Norfolk. Therefore, persons wishing to engage in wood cutting, and Timber getting, would do well to call and examine said land, as a bargain may be obtained if early application be made to the subscriber, or to I. J. Blooogoon, Esq., Norfolk City, Va. jan-1-t.

JOHN G. SIBLEY, Portsmouth, Va.

### SUPERIOR IMPROVED SWINE, &c., &c.

MY breeding stock of Essex and Suffolk Swine is now large, (having been selected by myself, with great care and particularity,) so that I expect to be able to supply a considerable demand for Pigs next Spring, for which I solicit orders. I also breed the pure Chester county Hog, and crosses of the China, with the above varieties. I have now for sale an Essex BOAR and SOW, in pig, four years old; four young SOWS, 8 to 15 months old, the older ones in pig; two BOARS, 8 months old, and 12 PIGS, 2 to 4 mos. old, most of them males; a very superior SUFFOLK SOW, 6 years old; a large Chester county BOAR, 16 months old, a Chester county SOW, 13 months old, and 5 pairs fine Chester county PIGS and SHOATS. Also 2 grade bull YEARLINGS and 1 CALF, (Devon & Durham); one very fine pure bred DEVON BULL CALF, out of my best Devon Cow, sired by my superior bull Ben Bolt, and 8 young Cots-wold SHEEP, two of which are bucks. THOS. A. HARDY Norfolk, Va. decl-1-t.

**ROANOKE LAND FOR SALE.**—1575 acres, of which there are from 80 to 100 acres of excellent river bottom. This land is about seven miles above Gaston, N. C., lying in the counties of N. Hampton and Warren, N. C. It can be bought very low (\$5 per acre) if application be made immediately to the subscriber at Summit P. O., N. Carolina. JOHN W. PALMER. jyl-8-t\*

## TO AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

We would particularly invite the attention of those Societies, who are about to make up their **Premium Lists for 1853**, to our large collection of Agricultural Books, which are peculiarly adapted for Premiums.

The awarding of *Agricultural Books* is the place of small *Money Premiums*, has been extensively adopted, and has given the highest satisfaction.

### ADVANTAGES OF THIS PLAN:

It promotes the dissemination of much needed information among Farmers.

It combines the advantages of a Diploma with a *Premium of Intrinsic Value*.

It substitutes a *Permanent and Expressive token of Honor* for the pittance which is frequently humiliating to the recipient.

It avoids the fostering of a mercenary spirit among Competitors, and better comports with the dignity of an honorable emulation between Friends and Neighbors.

We will take pleasure in furnishing to applicants, a catalogue of our Publications which we consider most appropriate for the use of Agricultural Societies for Premiums, on which a liberal discount will be given.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.

Agricultural Book Publishers, 140 Fulton St., New York. jan-1-t.

## C. M. SAXTON & CO.'S

## AGRICULTURAL BOOK ROOMS,

140 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

C. M. Saxton & Co. have removed to their new and commodious Rooms, No. 140 Fulton Street, where, in addition to their large stock of Agricultural Books, may be found a

## FARMER'S READING ROOM,

supplied with all the Agricultural Journals of the United States, and the best Agricultural and Horticultural Periodicals of England, France and Germany; the free use of which they tender to all their friends. jan-1-t

## SELF RAKER.

**OBEDE HUSSEY**, is now building **SELF-RAKING REAPING MACHINES WITH SIDE DELIVERY**, for the harvest of 1853. The change from reaping to mowing, will be simple and convenient.

The Self-raker will be simple in its construction, and warranted to perform well. The additional cost for Self-raker will be thirty dollars; should it not give satisfaction, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded, while the reaper itself will remain a good hand raker, and far superior to any heretofore made, in consequence of important improvements introduced this year, among which is the enlargement of the road wheel, centre draft, and a general lightness, tending to easy draft. Notwithstanding the introduction of the above important improvements to meet the requirements of *Young America*, Obed Hussey will continue to manufacture his long known, and well established Reaping and Mowing Machines, in the usual form for farmers who are satisfied with a good thing, warranted to perform well at a quick trot, with back delivery.

### ONE HORSE MOWING MACHINES.

The Subscriber is now building one horse Mowing Machines, with an important new feature, which, from the result of recent trials, during the month of October, on heavy second crop grass, promises to supercede all others now in use.

Price of one horse Mowers, \$ 80 00  
do with additional apparatus for reaping, 100 00

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders addressed to **OBEDE HUSSEY, BALTIMORE, Md.**, as early as possible; those who intend to send their old machines to the subscriber to be repaired, should do so with as little delay as possible, that they may be returned before Spring.

The subscriber will take this opportunity to say, that the report in circulation, to the effect that he exhibited his reaper at a trial in France, and was beaten, is not true, he had no machine in France, and was not there himself.

OBEDE HUSSEY.

# THE AMERICAN FARMER



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." Virg

Vol. XI.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY, 1856.

No. 8.

## AN ADDRESS

*Delivered at the Third Annual Exhibition of the Frederick County Agricultural Society,  
October 26th, 1855.*

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*Ladies and Members of the Frederick County Agricultural Society:* I appear before you, on this interesting occasion, at the solicitation of my worthy friend, the distinguished President of your Society, and I trust you will excuse my presumption in occupying a position, which could be so much better filled by many of you, and attribute it, rather to a desire of contributing even my small mite to the great cause in which we are engaged, than to any expectation of enlightening you on the subject of agriculture.

It would be unpardonable egotism in me to undertake the task of instructing the intelligent farmers of Frederick County in the cultivation of the soil, and I shall therefore confine my remarks principally to the discussion of those subjects and principles which, in my opinion, are best calculated to elevate the views of the cultivators of the soil, and, at the same time, to place them in the social and political position which they are entitled to occupy in this country.

Agriculture was the first occupation of man, and from its origin to the present time, it has been considered, theoretically, the most honorable profession; but it becomes us to inquire if this, like many other theories, when applied to this practical subject, is not wanting in truth.

Although the varied climate and products of the soil point out this country as essentially an agricultural one, and the cultivation of the earth as the natural pursuit of its inhabitants, still we have to contend against the habits and customs which we have unfortunately imbibed from other countries, where the land is cultivated almost entirely by tenantry, who are governed and controlled by the large landed proprietors, and consequently that system of subjection inculcates an idea of dependence in the farmers of those countries, which incapacitates them from assuming their true position here.

In this country the farmer is generally the proprietor himself, and, therefore, should occupy here the social and political position which the lord proprietor does elsewhere.

It is proper that I should explain the sense in which I use the word political,—first, because I do not wish to alarm any good friends to the cause by even intimating a desire to deprive them of any honorable and lucrative offices, and secondly, because it is time that all agriculturists should be convinced that their duty to their profession, as well as their country, requires that they should study politics.

The definition of politics, according to Webster, is, "the science of government, that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity;" and it is in this enlarged sense that I demand for the agriculturists of this country that political position which their great interests and large numbers entitle them to; for it is an incontrovertible fact, that the prosperity of any country is in proportion to the advancement of its agriculture. I do not refer to the honors and emoluments of office, as political position, but to that weight in the legislature and administration of the government, which will insure protection to the agricultural interest against encroachment from any source; and I ask you, how it is possible for you to be the guardians of the "peace, safety and prosperity of your country," unless you study political economy, which teaches the principles upon which its foundation rests.

In the ordinary acceptance of the word, politics is the science which teaches the art of placing one party and its friends in power, and keeping its opponents out; and I warn you against this species of politics and its adherents, as your worst enemies, who only court your influence for their own advancement. Those who advocate this latter species, are dreadfully alarmed and shocked at any attempt to arouse the agriculturists to a just appreciation of the danger of their situation, because they know it to be the death-knell to all schemes of self-aggrandizement.

The cultivator of the soil is the great producer, from whose labor all other professions derive their existence and support, and he should there-

fore have a potential voice in the disposition of the products of his industry. His mental and physical energies, applied to the cultivation of the earth, produce the capital upon which all other classes trade, and, although it is quite natural, that each should endeavor to convert the largest portion of this capital to his own use, still it is neither just or right that it should be done solely at the expense of the producer.

Farmers, you must awake from your long sleep, before it is too late, as not only your own interests but the very existence of the Union is dependent upon it.

Look at the various issues which are presented by the different factions throughout the country, and ask yourselves if they are advocated from any desire to advance the national prosperity, or whether they are not adopted solely with a view to securing power in the hands of certain leaders.

These same influences have controlled the various political conventions which have been held for many years past, and produced the overthrow of those patriotic men, of all parties, who had distinguished themselves on the great issues before the country, and caused the selection of those whose principles and views on questions of policy were publicly unknown. The time has arrived for the cultivator of the soil, over the whole Union, to unite in one body, and determine the policy which will produce the greatest prosperity to the whole nation.

They compose the great conservative party, and if they will only adopt and act upon the motto, "united we stand, divided we fall," they can defeat the machinations of all the fanatical factions which are attempting, through the most unprincipled means, to control the legislation of the country. They can unite upon such a platform of principles and policy as will produce the greatest benefit to the Union as a whole; for the man must be either a knave or a fool, who asserts that one portion of this country is entirely independent of the residue. Nature has made the different sections naturally dependent on one another, and man cannot reverse the order of nature. One section produces food, another the raw material for clothing, and a third converts those materials into manufactures, and they are all equally interested in the preservation of the Union. We must not listen to the specious arguments of mere theorists, who have their own selfish ends to gratify at the public expense, for they cannot appreciate the value of this Confederation; but turn to the wise admonitions of the "Father of his Country," who made so many sacrifices to establish it, and see what his instructions are.

In a circular, addressed by him to the Governors of the different States, on disbanding the Army of the Revolution, he used this language:

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say to the existence of the United States as an independent power.

"First. An Indissoluble Union of the States under one Federal Head."

"Second. A sacred regard to Public Justice."

"Third. The adoption of a proper peace establishment, and

"Fourth. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those

mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity; and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interests of the community. These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our Independence and national character must be supported. Liberty is the basis; and whoever would dare to sap the foundation or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the execration and the severest punishment which can be inflicted by his injured country."

Farmers, this is the platform which I propose for your acceptance, and I feel assured there is not one among you who will not heartily respond to the doctrines therein contained, or who will deny the necessity of reaffirming these principles at this time. This advice was left to you as a last legacy by the greatest and best of men, and should be followed by you, and transmitted unimpaired to your posterity. I call upon you in the name of Washington, and by the sacred obligations which you owe to those who pledged "their lives, their property and their sacred honor" to secure for you this rich inheritance, to rise in your majesty and exterminate the miserable disunionists who are organizing to overthrow this glorious Confederacy. You are the parties most interested in preserving our institutions, for you have everything to lose and nothing to gain by revolution and anarchy.

Having called your attention to the subject of politics, (or political economy, more properly speaking,) it is necessary that I should refer to some of the leading questions relating thereto, which demand and should receive your particular consideration.

The first in importance, and the one which has caused more feeling and excitement than any other, and which has, by engendering sectional jealousies, produced, in my humble judgment, most of the other political questions which have and are now agitating the various sections of this Union, is the Protective or Tariff Policy.

In discussing this, as well as all other subjects, I beg to be distinctly understood as doing it with reference solely to their effect upon the agricultural interest, because I start upon the hypothesis that whatever is beneficial or injurious to that interest, is beneficial or injurious to the country at large.

Gen. Alexander Hamilton may be considered as the father of this policy, as he, in 1790, when Secretary of the Treasury, advocated, in his celebrated report, impost duties on foreign manufactures, but, at the same time, he favored, as a part of the system, bounties on agricultural productions. He therein contended that the heavy contributions levied on our productions abroad, required that we should impose countervailing ones in order to extend to our manufacturers that protection and encouragement which was necessary to enable them, in their infancy, to compete successfully with foreign countries.

Hamilton, like all others who have since advocated this protective policy, urged it principally on two grounds,—first, because it was incumbent on every government to render itself independent of other nations "for the essentials of national supply, which comprises the means of subsistence, habitation, clothing and defence;" and secondly, that the establishment of a home market for our agricultural productions, would prevent those fluctuations, which so frequently occur, for our pro-



ductions in foreign markets. It would be the height of presumption in me to combat the conclusions of such great minds as those of Hamilton, Clay, and others, who have advocated this policy of protection, but still it strikes me very forcibly that the whole system is opposed to that great law of nature, which establishes an equilibrium in all things. Water may be forced up hill, but so soon as the force is withdrawn, it will return to its level, and on the same principle a forced market may be established for our productions and manufactures, but, at last, the natural law of supply and demand must regulate prices, and any system which attempts to control this law, must, like Franklin's whistle, cost more than it is worth.

The industry of a nation should be left entirely free to select the objects to which it shall be applied, and not forced from its natural channels by bounties or protection given to certain branches to the prejudice of all others. If nations were governed more by the common sense regulations which direct the transactions between individuals, we should have more consistent laws. The whole legislation of the country, for a number of years, has been directed to the encouragement and protection of the commercial and manufacturing interests at the expense of the agricultural. As an illustration of the effect of the protective policy upon the agricultural classes, allow me to suppose that the farmers of Frederick should dispose of their wheat crop, which averages about 800,000 bushels, to a Baltimore merchant for \$800,000. The merchant ships the wheat to England, and disposes of it for \$1,000,000, which he invests in such articles of dry goods, hardware, &c., as he knows will be required by the Farmers of Frederick county for their own consumption. When these goods arrive in Baltimore they are taxed by your own government with a duty of \$300,000, so that when they come into your hands you have not only to pay the \$200,000 to the merchant for his profits and expenses, but you have to pay a direct tax of \$300,000 for the benefit of the manufacturers of similar goods in this country. The whole revenue system of our government is prejudicial to the agricultural interest, and is opposed to the philosophy of our institutions, because it oppresses a portion of the community for the benefit of the residue. Many of the arguments which were used for the adoption of this policy have now lost their weight, in consequence of the change in the policies of governments, whereby they have been induced to remove many of the restrictions complained of; and, also, from the fact that our manufactures should be now sufficiently well established, if they ever will be, to release these bounties. But, farmers, you will never find the commercial or manufacturing interest yielding a single point until driven by your concerted action, for not satisfied with the onerous burthens already imposed on the agricultural classes, they carried through Congress the Reciprocity Treaty, which is certainly the most unjust and iniquitous measure ever adopted to the agriculturists of this section.

By the passage of that measure the merchants of the North have had refunded to them at least \$500,000; their freight and shipping business have been greatly increased, and the fisheries of the whole British Provinces have been thrown open to them. The manufacturers have derived immense benefit from the receipts of breadstuffs and coal

from the Provinces, and the formation of a new market for their surplus manufactures, but notwithstanding all these advantages, they are not yet satisfied, as they attempted at the last Congress to reduce the duty on wool from 30 to 10 per cent., but to keep up the duty on manufactured wool, and an effort will be made this winter to reduce the duty on all the raw materials.

The agriculturists, being the only producers and the largest consumers, are most deeply interested, not only in diminishing the expenses of the government, but also in framing such a system of revenue to meet those expenses, as will operate justly and equally on property of all descriptions, whether it be in land, manufactures, shipping, stocks, or anything else. Direct taxation is the only method by which this object can be accomplished, and the land relieved of the onerous burthens which are imposed upon it by the present system.

The opponents of direct taxation maintain that it is the most unpopular and odious tax which can be established, but their opposition is occasioned more by the selfish consideration of personal injury than any desire to guard against evils of a general character. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, not only where life is concerned, but also where property is at stake, and therefore it is the primary object of all to endeavor to guard their property as well as life against any attacks which may be made upon it. The land cannot be kept out of view, and must therefore always be the greatest sufferer; but the greatest opposition to direct taxation, has arisen from those classes whose property, under the operation of such a system, will be made to contribute their proportion of the public burthens. Again, this system will have the effect of dispensing with many of the burthensome and corrupting offices which embarrass the operations of government, and thereby greatly reduce its expenses. The stamp tax, in Maryland, is an evidence of the truth of these assertions; for, although the farmer pays his portion of this tax, still it is obnoxious to other classes, simply because it brings under its operation a species of property or capital which could not be reached in any other way. The present revenue system of the general government is an insult to the intelligence of our people, and destructive to their morality, because it encourages every species of deception, perjury and corruption. It must be apparent to every one that, under its operation, he pays doubly as much direct tax as he would under a different system, because on every manufactured article he purchases, he has to pay a tax of 20 or 30 per cent., as the case may be, and this, whether the article is domestic or foreign, and the poor man, with a large family to support, pays more tax than the single capitalist with his millions. The fluctuations of the revenue under the protective policy are so great that no calculations can be made upon it, as the Treasury is at one time overflowing and at another bankrupt. In concluding this important subject, I insist that we should demand for agriculture the same protection which is given to other interests. It is proper that I should here propose the means by which these recommendations can be enforced, for although the cultivators of the soil possess the physical strength in this country to carry any measures upon which they unite, still they have not that moral weight which is necessary to ap

ply that physical power to the attainment of any object. Education is the remedy, for it is their inferiority as a body, in this particular, which has prevented them from exercising that moral and physical influence in society to which the importance and dignity of their profession entitle them. Knowledge is power, and just in proportion as you increase the knowledge of any class, you increase their power in the community. It is the possession of superior knowledge which has given man the control over the whole animal creation; for certainly in physical strength he is unable to contend with most of those animals which he has made subservient to his will. As knowledge has given man this influence over the brute creation, so has increased knowledge or education given to other professions the supremacy which they possess over the agriculturists. Superior education will alone place you on an equality with other professions, and enable you to study and apply to this most intellectual pursuit of man those great laws which govern the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Until within a very few years it was deemed unnecessary to give a young man intended for a farmer, more than a superficial knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, (or a little cyphering, as the latter branch was termed,) from an apprehension that he would become a book-farmer, and not follow in the beaten track of his father, and even at this very time it is no uncommon occurrence to hear parents declare that their most intelligent son must be a lawyer, a doctor or a divine, and the one with the least mind is universally assigned to the cultivation of the land, under the false presumption that any fool will do well there. It is this depreciation of your own, and your veneration for other professions, which has caused agriculture to be considered and treated as the most degraded pursuit of man; but it is an unquestionable fact that it requires more mind, more education, more industry, and more practical good sense to make a good agriculturist than are requisite for any other profession; and I think I may further say, than are necessary for all others combined, as in addition to the liberal education of the lawyer, the physician and the divine, the cultivator of the soil should understand mathematics, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, botany, chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology, entomology and meteorology, and, in truth, there is no species of science or art which will not, in some particular, assist him in his varied avocation. He should also be taught the wants and necessities of the consumers of his products, both in his own and in foreign countries; the connection between the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial classes, and the laws regulating the trade between his own and foreign nations. These branches are calculated to instruct him in the mutual dependance of these classes upon each other; the amount or kind of encouragement which should be given to each to produce a healthy action in the whole system, and at the same time prevent that undue partiality which advances one interest at the expense of the whole, and thereby produces those jealousies and unnatural relations which are always detrimental to general prosperity. This branch of education enables him to watch the commercial policy of his own and foreign governments, and guard the agricultural interest against any unjust or injurious legislation. Although law, physic and divinity contain

many more, as professions, of the best educated and most intellectual men of the country, in proportion to their numbers, than all others, still it is very questionable whether these professions have advanced any nearer perfection than agriculture, because their practice and decisions are not governed by any settled principles. We find judges and lawyers giving opposite opinions on the same laws and the same statement of facts; physicians treating the same diseases with medicines of a diametrically opposite character, and divines contending for different doctrines and dogmas. There is no question that all the discoveries of science have some relation to the cultivation of the earth; and in order to make them most efficient, you must have those who follow this occupation so instructed that they can trace the connection between science and practice; and this can alone be accomplished by the establishment of various grades of schools and colleges, with farms attached, where the theories may be reduced to practice.

Much has been said of late years about the science of chemistry, as applied to agriculture, and, although I am the last man to utter a syllable against true science, still I think it very questionable whether the substantial benefit which has been so far produced, has not been overbalanced by the injury which has been inflicted on the community in its name by the ignorant impostors, who are deceiving the credulous with their various nostrums and humbugs. I do not intend to depreciate the labors of those really scientific men, who have advanced certain theories in regard to the application of chemistry to agriculture; for notwithstanding practice may not have fully established the truth of their first impressions, still the direction given to the human mind by those researches, must eventually be productive of important discoveries. One of the favorite theories on this subject is that which maintains that in order to raise the most abundant crop on any soil, it is only necessary to apply to the soil the particular ingredients which the ash of that plant contains, but Professor Way, the Analytical Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, (very high authority,) controverts this theory, by declaring that experiments show that "the crops which are most benefitted by gypsum, contain far less of lime or sulphuric acid than those upon which this mineral has no effect." It is therefore impossible for agriculture to derive any material benefit from these various theories of scientific men, until we have agricultural schools and farms established where the science and practice may be taught the one in connection with the other. We require, and should have, a National Agricultural College and Farm, under the patronage of the General Government, which would admit young men from the various sections of the Union, upon the plan of the Military Academy at West Point. Such an institution would be productive of incalculable benefits, in a national point of view, to the rising generation, by instructing them in the productions and necessities of the various sections, and at the same time have a most happy effect on the whole by showing the mutual dependance of the one on the other. We should likewise have in each State, and if possible in each county of each State, such colleges or schools with farms attached; and the quota of each State in the national institution, should be selected from those

who had most distinguished themselves at these state or county schools. Such institutions would at once elevate the agricultural profession, and prevent the ambitious and high-minded sons of agriculturists from abandoning the homes of their fathers to seek distinction in other professions. Until such institutions are established, agriculture can neither obtain nor maintain its proper position in society; for however plausible theories may be on paper, it is only by practical tests that their truth or falsity can be satisfactorily demonstrated.

The science of agriculture is that knowledge which teaches the means by which the greatest yield can be produced from the earth with the least expense of capital and labor; and in order to do this effectually, the mental as well as the physical capacities of the cultivators of the soil must be attended to. It is very customary to denominate the wild theories of professors as science, and true science is very much undervalued by practical men on this account, but there is a vast difference between the speculations of mere theorists and the truths developed by the study of those natural laws which regulate the universe. Certain soils will produce much more luxuriant crops than others, and certain pastures will fatten animals much more rapidly than others, although in both instances they appear to the eye alike. If science can instruct us why this is so, and how these different soils can be made equally productive, is there a man so prejudiced or ignorant as to close his senses to such knowledge, or who would deprive his children of the benefit of it. Then establish these institutions at once, for in farming every day that is lost is lost forever. If it is necessary for the government to establish military and naval schools for instructing its citizens in the *savage* science of destroying their fellow-men, how much greater is the necessity for establishing those for their education in the art of "subduing and replenishing the earth," which was the first command given unto man.

This is the first and great law of Providence, and the improvement or decline of nations must be in proportion to the intelligence and zeal which they display in the observance of its injunctions. By Nature this country is favored beyond all others, as the great fertility of the soil, the varied climate, the great mineral resources, and its extended seacoasts and fine harbors, give it advantages over all others to become the most prosperous in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and nothing is wanting to render it so in reality, but the same amount of intelligence and application that is devoted to those pursuits elsewhere. The best system of protection, and the only one which we need, is the protection and development of the mind; and if our government could only be induced to apply its power and immense resources to this purpose in lieu of attempting the acquisition of more territory, we should be a much more contented, happy and prosperous people. The cultivators of the soil in this country have misapplied the word "subdue" in this divine law, for in connection with the word "replenish," it simply signifies that they should subdue the earth to such an extent as is necessary to bring it into cultivation, but not for its ultimate destruction. The system of cultivating the soil solely with a view of obtaining the greatest possible yield, without any regard to maintaining or increasing its natural fertility, has reduced the average yield of the old

States at least one half, and has driven their inhabitants to seek the rich lands of the West to commence anew this destructive policy. It is generally supposed that the exorbitant prices of breadstuffs during the last and other years, were occasioned by the heavy foreign demand in consequence of the war which is desolating Europe, but such is not the fact. Upon an examination of the exports of the last year, it will be found that during all that portion at which prices ruled the highest, viz: from September, 1854, to August, 1855, there were but 140,000 barrels of flour and 203,000 bushels of wheat exported, whereas in the previous year the exports amounted to 1,800,000 barrels of flour and 5,846,000 bushels of wheat. Notwithstanding these statistics develop the astonishing fact that the annual production of the United States is but little, if any, more than sufficient for the consumption of her own population, and the positive evidence which we have that there must be a heavy foreign demand for our surplus, if we have any, still you find the whole commercial and manufacturing press endeavoring to depress prices by the most glaring deceptions. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, produce more wheat than the residue of the United States, and it is ascertained, from the best sources of information, that these States will not exceed, if they come up to, an average crop. This, coupled with the large foreign demand and the entire consumption of the old stock, must, according to that inviolable law of supply and demand, keep prices up. The agricultural classes are grossly misled and deceived by the commercial press, and to guard against it they must establish papers of their own, which will protect their interest against these attacks of their enemies.

We have in Maryland that most excellent agricultural paper the "American Farmer," which was the pioneer in the cause, and I very much question whether the subscription in *this State* will more than pay the expenses of its publication. The poor encouragement given to this class of papers is another evidence of the neglect of the agriculturists to attend to their true interests. Farmers, we must have a press through which we can converse with one another confidently, and, as conflicting interests exclude us from the commercial press, I entreat you, one and all, not only to subscribe to this most valuable paper in your own State, but also to as many more of the same kind as you can read; and I will almost guarantee, if you find at the end of the year that you have not received double the amount of the subscription in valuable information, that the publishers will return you the amount paid.

We are particularly indebted to the "American Farmer" of Maryland and the "Country Gentleman" of New York, for protecting us from the exactions of the dealers in foreign and the manufacturers of spurious manures. The agent of the Peruvian government, in October, 1852, in a letter to the Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, used this language: "We are sorry to observe that intermediate hands have produced a course highly injurious to the farmers and those you represent. We intend to sell to farmers any quantity over twenty tons at \$46.20, on time, so soon as we have a sufficient supply on hand. In relation to any change in the price now fixed, (\$46.20,) we state that the Peruvian government

would be very happy to make some reduction in it, if the sacred engagements and other national and honorable uses, to which the proceeds are now applied, would allow it. We have reason to expect that this will be realized before long." After such language, we had a right to expect that the price would not be advanced, but, on the contrary, lowered in a short time. It is useless for me to tell you that this promise has not been kept, but, on the contrary, that there appears, from the course pursued by the agent of the Peruvian government, a fixed determination to make the consumers pay the highest possible price which their necessities will allow them to give; for not satisfied at raising the price, he adopted a sliding scale by which none but the largest monopolists could purchase on such terms as to render them a remunerating profit, and when remonstrated with by the proprietor of the "American Farmer" upon the course he was pursuing, "he informed him that he was selling it at a price which would allow a dealer a fair profit, if he would charge the same commission as other dealers, but that one dollar a ton was too little profit, and he was injuring both himself and the other dealers." By this means the proprietor of the "American Farmer" was forced out of the market, and the price was immediately put up by the other dealers. So long as the agent continued the arrangement with the proprietor of that paper, the farmers got guano for one dollar a ton over the wholesale price for 1,200 tons. The farmers should demand of the government of the United States to take some stand against the exactions of the government of Peru or its agents, or prohibit its importation; for it is very questionable whether it will pay at the exorbitant prices now demanded. The "Country Gentleman" deserves our thanks for exposing the villainous impositions which have been practiced in the manufacture of Chilean guano and other compounds. Let any measure affecting the commercial or manufacturing interests be brought forward in Congress, and before the ink is dry in which it is written, it is forwarded to all quarters of the Union, with lightning speed, by the agents of the commercial and manufacturing press, who are kept on the spot for the purpose. You then have the press in these interests, from one end of the country to the other, advocating or denouncing it, as it may be beneficial or injurious to those interests; but legislation affecting the agricultural interests is scarcely noticed, because they have no press enlisted in their cause. Is it not a shame to us all, that we have not in the whole United States, one agricultural college or school, or a single daily press to advocate our rights? And how much longer will you tolerate it? The agriculturist was at one time his own mechanic, manufacturer and merchant; but as population increased it was found advantageous to divide these pursuits into different classes, in order to attain in each that degree of perfection which would mutually benefit the whole. At first the merchant or trader was the mere agent for exchanging the products of the other classes, but his wits being sharpened by the nature of his pursuit, soon enabled him to devise means by which he could control those products, but having no capital of his own, it was necessary to establish a credit system, by which he could trade on the capital of the producer.

This system, denominated the banking system,

acts very injuriously on the agricultural interests, because it concentrates all the capital in the large commercial cities, and enables the large monopolists and speculators to control the markets of our products, and raise or depress prices at will. As an evidence of the truth of this statement, I give you a transaction which occurred at one of their Corn Exchanges (a species of brokers-board, where neither the producer nor consumer is allowed to buy or sell except through one of the members of the board.) A member of the board has an order for a thousand bushels of clover seed at a time when it was selling for \$8 per bushel. He went to the Corn Exchange and entered a sale of one hundred bushels at \$6.50, which created such a panic that he was enabled to purchase at that price, although immediately after the transaction it again rose to \$8. By sending your produce of all descriptions to these markets, you are placed entirely in the power of these brokers and speculators, and the only remedy is the establishment of markets of your own, where those desiring to buy will be compelled to resort. The banking system should never be controlled by the commercial men in the large cities, for the inevitable effect of such a system will be to centralize and draw all capital and power to the advancement of the non-producing, by an entire sacrifice of the producing classes. It should be under the direction of citizens from all parts of the State, representing all the various interests, who would manage it to assist those different interests at such times as they might require aid, and would produce a healthy action on the whole. The present system withdraws all capital from the hands of the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer, and places it in the hands of the broker and speculator, whose wealth is increased by preying upon the substance of the producer. I cannot better illustrate the effect of this system than by narrating a circumstance which is daily brought to my recollection. I have growing in front of my house some very old apple-trees, which were sent, some sixty or seventy years since, by Col. Tasker, of Annapolis, to Dr. Ross, the then proprietor of the farm, with a note to this effect:

"Dear Sir: I send you two dozen grafted fruit trees, as a compliment for having sent two men to borrow money of me."

In those days, when money was in the hands of the producing classes, so difficult was it to loan it, that a gentleman actually received a high premium for finding borrowers. The gentlemen of the large cities will tell their country friends that they must use every effort to build up their commercial emporiums, as they are the hearts of the States, from which prosperity flows to all the parts; but I should rather define them as immense casks without bottoms, which receive everything without being filled.

Having detained you already too long with these general subjects, I propose briefly to allude to some of the most important operations of the farm, more with a view of drawing your attention to the importance of legislative action on some of them, than with any expectation of proposing anything new. The first duty of the farmer after erecting buildings for himself and his animals, is to enclose and divide off his farm, and this, with the present system in Maryland, cannot be done with substantial and permanent fencing, which is the cheapest in the end, for less than \$10 an acre



for the whole farm. According to this computation the fencing of a farm of 200 acres would cost \$2,000, that of Frederick County \$3,460,000, and that of the State of Maryland \$46,000,000. This looks like a very large sum, but it is under the mark rather than over it, and it is therefore necessary to enquire by what means this burthen-some tax may be removed. Why should I be compelled to fence my land against the beasts of the whole neighborhood? Does the general good require it? An individual sacrifices many of his natural rights by entering into a compact for the general welfare; but at the same time he has, or ought to have, protection in life and property guaranteed to him, or he is not bound by the compact. If this principle is correct, the State of Maryland is as much legally bound to protect the land and crops of a farmer against the depredations of animals, as she is against the depredations of the owner of those animals. The laws of the State offer a bounty for the destruction of the wolf, the fox and the innocent crow; but at the same time they permit the worthless cur (more destructive than all the rest) to run wild and destroy as many sheep as he pleases. Maryland ought to be a large sheep-raising State, and would if they could be protected against the destruction of this worthless race of animals. At the north it costs \$3 per head to winter sheep, and still it is considered a profitable business; but how much more so would it be here, where the cost of wintering is comparatively nothing. Why is this system of the barbarous ages permitted to exist, which requires you to raise high battlements and ditches to protect your property against your neighbor's? Why are you required to fence against the whole State, or rather why is not every individual compelled by law to keep his own stock on his own premises? The passage of a law which would compel every individual to use his own property in such manner as not to injure his neighbor's, would save an amount sufficient to pay the whole debt of the State, and leave a large surplus for the establishment of agricultural schools. The farm being enclosed, the next thing to be ascertained is whether some portion does not require draining, as there is no greater folly in agriculture than the attempt to improve a soil which has water lying on or in it constantly, because all the manure that is applied is lost, without producing any visible effect. Under-drains are greatly to be preferred to open ones, except where there are constant running streams of too great magnitude. They are more efficient, more durable, take up no land, add greatly to health, and are much less costly, when properly made, than open ones, because they do not require to be made as wide, and when covered in last forever; whereas the open drain requires to be cleaned out every year to be efficient. The land having been fenced and drained, is now ready for cultivation, and it is impossible to prescribe any particular system or rules for the government of all lands, because much depends upon the nature of the soil, the location, the most profitable crops for particular situations, and the effects of certain manures on the soil to be cultivated; but the general rule to cultivate no more land than you can manure heavily and cultivate thoroughly, will always lead to success. Thorough cultivation does not mean ploughing the land and running the drag over it, but it signifies that nearest approach possible to nice garden

culture, and this should be done before the seed is put in the ground. After the seed is sown the earth cannot be stirred too often, provided the crop is such a one as requires after-culture; for the old doctrine of the celebrated Jethro Tull, "that the air was the best manure," has much more true wisdom in it than many of the new theories. Every farmer should endeavor to make as much manure as possible on his own farm, as vegetable manures are good for all soils, and after using all of his own manufacture, he may, if he has not enough, procure some of the mineral or other manures, and try whether they are suitable to his soil, but he cannot be too cautious in dealing in the various compounds, which are becoming quite as common as the quack medicines for man, because he pays double price for any valuable ingredients they may contain, in consequence of the large portion of worthless trash with which they are compounded. While on this subject I cannot refrain from condemning the practice, which prevails to a considerable extent, of analytical chemists giving these land quacks certificates as to the value of their compounds, because they are calculated to mislead the unwary, and are really worth nothing to the practical man. In regard to the best application of manures, there are so many conflicting opinions, that I can only state that, according to my limited experience, every manure should be kept near the surface, and thoroughly incorporated with the surface soil, in order that every succeeding working may produce additional fermentation, as, by this process, the crop is much more benefited than by having it at such depth in the soil that no after-cultivation will disturb it. I contend that the air is as necessary for the proper decomposition of manure as it is beneficial to the soil, and that the idea of the escape of valuable gases from manure which is thoroughly incorporated with the soil, has much more of poetry than truth in it. No general rule can be established for the depth of ploughing, as it is dependant almost entirely upon the nature of the sub-soil; but deep cultivation is certainly to be preferred where the nature of the sub-soil will admit of it, and the more the land is cultivated during the growth of the crop, the better will be the yield; but the cultivation should be given at the early stages of its growth, because when it commences to form its seed or grain, any disturbance of its roots drives a portion of its strength to the formation of new roots, when all its energies are required for the head or ear. It cannot be too often worked in the commencement, for each succeeding cultivation renders the land finer and admits the air, and the practice of waiting for a crust to be formed, or grass and weeds to grow between each working, cannot be too severely rebuked. I here enter my protest against naked fallows, either in summer or winter, as the readiest mode that can be adopted to destroy any soil. Look at the wise provisions of Nature—which clothes the forest and plants with dense foliage to protect them against the scorching effects of the summer heat, and disposes of that foliage, before winter approaches, in such a manner that all the heat of the sun may be admitted, while the roots are also protected against the severe frosts—and learn therefrom a lesson which is as applicable to the animal as the vegetable kingdom.

The profits of agriculture are almost entirely

dependant upon the economy which is used in the various operations of the farm, and this fact cannot be too deeply impressed upon the rising generation. I do not, however, designate that miserly meanness which refuses a sufficient supply of manures and implements for the proper cultivation of the soil, as economy; for, on the contrary, I contend that any amount of money, judiciously expended in manures and labor-saving machinery, will be returned fourfold, either in the annual revenue or in the increased value of the land. The economy of agriculture consists in the production of the largest yield from the smallest quantity of land with the least expense of labor and money; and therefore if one acre, by the application of the manure and labor intended for two, can be made to produce as much or more than the two would do under the other system, it is certainly true economy to cultivate but the one acre. Agriculture, to be made productive, requires economy in everything; economy of time; economy of labor; economy in saving manure; economy in feeding man and beast, as well as economy in saving the result of your labor; and therefore small farms are much more productive than large ones, as is fully exemplified by the prosperity of this your own county. Frederick is the richest county in the State of Maryland, as she far excels all others in the products of her soil and in the value of her land. With a territory but little larger than Baltimore County, the amount of her annual products are nearly double; and as the value of her soil and products may be still greatly increased by further improvements, and in consideration of her occupying the distinguished position of Banner County of the State, I trust she will be the first to unfurl to the breeze and nail to the flagstaff the banner of—Agricultural Education and Improvement..

Although I have already occupied too much of your time, still I cannot conclude without paying my respects to my fair country-women, who have so highly honored me with their presence; and in the commencement I beg to assure them that, "though last they are not least" in my estimation, but are placed in that position, like the postscript to a letter, because they are the most important part, and therefore I desire to make the most lasting impression on them.

I lay it down as an axiom, that women rule the world; and it therefore becomes very important that they should be thoroughly educated and cultivated, as that nation is the most civilized and best governed which contains the best educated and most cultivated women. I would not so undervalue your understanding as to flatter you; and, on the other hand, if I express any sentiment, which may be construed into condemnation, I trust you will give it a general and not a personal application. There is a superior degree of refinement and delicacy in the female sex, which must always command the respect and admiration of man; and if those natural advantages are properly improved by education and cultivation, they must, and always will have, an overwhelming influence in controlling the destinies of a country. The first and most lasting impressions of the child are imbibed from the mother, and therefore how very necessary that she should be thoroughly educated and cultivated that these impressions, which generally exert such influence over the future prospects of the child, should be of a character

which will elevate and properly develop the rising faculties and impart those lessons of wisdom, which will thus be most indelibly fixed on the memory. Show me a highly educated and intellectual mother, and I will show you intelligent children. In addition to the effect of these first impressions of the mother, the character of men will be greatly influenced by a cultivated taste and refinement in the young women. Woman was always designed by Providence as the equal of man. Her ardent affection, her kind sympathies, her intense feeling, her acute perceptions, and her noble struggles in adversity, certainly exhibit her superiority over man in a moral, if not in a physical, point of view. Education and refinement will teach her to give full scope to those high natural qualities of heart, and render her government one of persuasion rather than opposition, of kindness rather than anger, of affection rather than displeasure, as she will learn that man's love, through which she can alone control him, can only be retained by the perfect confidence which he places in her love and devotion; for if man cannot place implicit confidence in the friend of his bosom, where can he find in this selfish world a true friend? The education of women should be equal, in every respect, to that of the men; for they must be their first instructors in infancy, and are their best and truest advisers and counsellors in manhood. I would not interdict young ladies from studying all the polite accomplishments of life, provided it is not done at the sacrifice of the useful; but they are greatly mistaken if they suppose that those fashionable accomplishments can alone carry them through life smoothly and happily. How many regret, when it is too late, that they did not devote more attention to the acquisition of useful information and knowledge of those branches which are absolutely necessary in the every-day business of life.

The time occupied by many in reading all the miserable novels which are published, could be much better employed in studying the history and character of some of those noble old Roman mothers, or of some of our own revolutionary matrons; for in those days, as there always must be, there were great and illustrious women as well as men. Then character made the lady, now the mantua-maker does it. About the time of the revolution, which was the age of refinement and elegance in this country, a brocade silk descended from mother to daughter; but now, I am told, there are many ladies in New York who expend annually from ten to twenty thousand dollars on dress alone. The fashions are frequently made to conceal some natural deformity in the person of the originator of the fashion; but still it is blindly followed by all the votaries of this goddess, whether it becomes them or not, forgetting the golden rule, "beauty when unadorned is adorned the most." Why is it that all who behold it, are so enraptured with Powers' Greek Slave? It is not so much on account of the beauty of its proportions, or the purity of the marble, as of the intellectual feeling and delicacy, which the genius of the artist has imparted to the cold marble, which makes you almost realize the idea that you are in the presence of a living being.

It is frequently asked what has become of the race of great statesmen, and in reply to the question, I would ask what has become of the race of mothers of great statesmen? As well might you

attempt to excel yon beautiful mountains by the erection of sand-hills, or to imitate the roaring Niagara by damming the Monocacy, as to raise a Washington or a Hamilton from the artificial and fashionable belles of Paris or New York. If you ask what has caused these great changes, I reply the corrupting influences and enervating indulgences of city life. In the days of those great men there were no large cities to entice, with their thousand temptations, the young from the substantial realities of life, to engage in all the voluptuous dissipations and follies which are incident to a life in crowded cities. Such a life withdraws man from the high destiny which he was designed to fill, and makes him a mere bartering machine; and such a life does not, my young hearers, produce that happiness and independence which can be found in a country life.

"Graceful may seem the fairy form,  
With youth, and health, and beauty warm,  
Gliding along the airy dance,  
Imparting joy at every glance,  
And lovely, too, when o'er the strings  
Her hand of music woman flings,  
Her dewy eyes still upward thrown,  
As if from heaven to claim the tone.  
And fair is she when mental flowers  
Engage her soul's devoted powers,  
And wreaths—unfading wreaths of mind—  
Around her temples are entwined.  
But never in her varied sphere,  
Is woman to the soul more dear,  
Than when the homely task she plies,  
With cheerful duty in her eyes,  
And every lowly path well trod,  
Looks meekly upward to her God."

For the American Farmer.

### THE HOG—AN ESSAY.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

The hog contributes largely to the sustenance of mankind, and furnishes us with delicious food, whether as roaster, shoat, pork or bacon. When its flesh is cured into bacon, or salted as pork, it has the advantage over every other kind of meat in keeping sweet a longer time, and even under unfavorable circumstances attending its preservation. It will keep for years on a voyage, when even exposed to a southern climate. This animal, so valuable, indeed so necessary to man for food, is often the source of much trouble and vexation to the farmer, and calls down upon its offending snout many a hearty malediction. But these troubles are all the fault of the farmer himself, and not of the hog. Under a proper system, the hog would very seldom be seen in the fields, but be seen in a confined yard, basking in the sunshine on a heap of litter near a well-filled trough. It is then that he is a well-doer, and not an evil one. It is then he is valuable, giving but little trouble, and saving the food he consumes, while he is increasing hourly in value and in the esteem of his master; and it is then too that he is well content and happy. He turns over the manure pile, eats, goes to his work, eats again, sleeps, and is quiet in the luxurious life he leads. There are many kinds of hogs, and, like men, have various habits and dispositions. Some are prone to theft—to mischief—and some are great runaways; whilst others are peaceable, harmless and disposed to lead orderly lives, to stay at home and behave themselves.

The different breeds of hogs in this country are the old English breed, for it is an animal not indigenous in America, and the improved breeds

lately imported, such as the Berkshire, the Wo<sup>l</sup> the Essex, the Suffolk, the Chinese, the Irish Grazer, and the Neapolitan. Of these varieties there have been many crosses with the old stock and other breeds, and the crosses have been much admired. There is a white hog called the Chester County Pennsylvania Hog, much esteemed, and very valuable for its great size, early maturity and aptitude to fatten, besides its hardness of constitution. But they are subject to MANGE. One of the very best crosses, all things considered, for family use of the American farmer or housekeeper, is the "Tuscarora," a name given to the cross between the Berkshire boar and the Chinese sow.

The Berkshire is emphatically the "gentleman's" hog. For beauty, docility, fine texture of flesh, beautiful hams, juicy shoulders, large amount of lard, little offal and small head, with a good jaw, all combined, render it a splendid hog to be kept on good food in the barn-yard. It is lazy, and will not hunt about to supply its wants. It must be waited upon diligently, and then will pay its master for his trouble. The Berkshire will weigh 140 pounds on an average feed of a quart of corn per day, when killed at eight months old. Of course some green food and kitchen-slops to be added. Some instances have been given of their arriving at a very great weight in an incredible short time, but I speak of the average weight upon ordinary keep. I myself upon common fare killed a sow at thirty months old who brought four litters of pigs, and then became too fat to breed. I fed her highly on corn alone for two months, and when killed she weighed 350 pounds, and gave me five gallons of lard from only the ordinary pieces used for lard. I have killed them at six months old upon common fare, weighing from 100 to 115 pounds, while common hogs fed with them all the time only weighed 60 to 70 pounds. The Tuscarora is always fat, round and plump, except the sows when nursing their pigs; at that time they become very poor, from the fact that they are great milkers, and indulge without stint their pigs. There are other good breeds, such as the Mackay and the Leicester, and others much liked by those who own them, but the most distinguished are those which I have enumerated above.

Hogs should be kept in a small lot, where they can get to wood, water and low ground—have access to the barn-yard, and be supplied from time to time with charcoal, rotten wood, the refuse of the garden, and grass from the yard and lawn—dropping of cattle, slops from kitchen, dirty grain, screenings of wheat, and bran from the mill thrown in the slops. A trough should be placed in a convenient place for them, and it should never be empty. Salt is a wholesome condiment for hogs, but should be given judiciously, yet it never affects those hogs which have been accustomed to it from pigs, because they will not over-eat themselves as do those who meet with it perhaps for the first time in their lives.

On farms of 200 acres not more than twenty hogs for fattening, and three sows and one boar can be economically kept. English writers of fame say not more than one hog for every 6 acres in corn crop. Thus for 240 acres in corn crop, only sixty hogs should be raised. There they use the term corn for every species of grain. I expect they lay down the proper rule, for I have observed that the same food given to one hog will make

more meat than if divided between two, at any rate for the first year.

Males nor females should be bred from until full twelve months old. The sow goes 112 days with young. They should be allowed to have pigs but twice a year, in February and August. Not more than six or eight pigs should be left with each sow over three or four weeks. At six weeks old the males should be castrated. The pigs should be weaned at six or eight weeks old, and one should be left with each sow for a few days, so as to dry her milk gradually.

The fattening pigs should be well fed from the time they are weaned until they are killed. The breeding stock should be kept in good order. The sows should never be suffered to get very fat. All should have a dry, warm shelter to lie under during winter; once a week swept out, and heavily strewn with dry leaves. This wonderfully contributes to their health and comfort.

About ten days before the sows are expected to have young, they should be separated and put up in different pens, and well fed, with good beds, not, however, too plentiful a supply of leaves or straw, lest they trample their pigs, which will naturally burrow under the straw, and cannot be seen by the sow, and thereby may be over-laid, or mashed with her feet. To each pen should be attached a small pen, with a hole large enough for the pigs to pass from the larger to the smaller pen. At a week old the pigs will soon learn to eat, by putting a small trough in the outer pen, and therein putting milk, or water and meal. When they become used to this they thrive rapidly, and do not worry the sow so much.

For sows suckling pigs, the best food is corn in the morning, slops at dinner, and two gallons of swill at night.

For fattening hogs a constant supply of swill, as much corn as they can eat morning and night, and potatoes (steamed) at 12 o'clock. The swill here spoken of, is made of one bushel of ground corn (cob and grain together) put in a barrel with twenty gallons of water, permitted to stand four or five days, so as to sour. By having a sufficient quantity of barrels a full supply of sow-swill can always be on hand. To every twenty gallons of water add one quart of salt, well stirred in the swill. It is often advisable to put an ounce of flour of sulphur in the food of hogs. It is a valuable medicine for hogs. Bleeding and abstinence from water and food for a few hours is a good recipe for most of their diseases, but in general they are subject to but few complaints if well fed and kept dry and warm in winter, with shade and plenty of water in summer. Poor hogs will have the mange. A plenty of food and a dry pen, with one or two applications of sulphur and train-oil well rubbed on the mangy part, will work a speedy cure. They sometimes have a weakness in the back, which causes them to drag their loins. This is a distressing complaint, but may be cured by keeping the hog upon low feed, and inserting a small seton on each side of the spine, over each kidney, and rubbing the back once a day with turpentine and sweet oil mixed in equal portions.

The best hog now in existence is a cross which I have just perfected. A half Berkshire and half Chester sow with a pure Suffolk boar can breed a great hog; but that stock crossed with a pure China boar will prove superior to any other breed

in my opinion. A friend of mine, C. C. M., Esq., has one of that stock that he would not take \$100 for—the hog being very young, and never having extra pains taken to make him a show-animal.

PATUXENT PLANTER.

## SNOW-SCENE, HOME MANURES, PEAT, SUGAR

MILLET.

SEVERN SIDE, A. A. Co., JANY. 5th, 1856.

*Editors of the American Farmer:*

Gentlemen: We are just now in the midst of a snow-scene, such as I have not witnessed for many a day. Viewed and heard from the lofty eminence occupied by the writer, it almost realizes Kit North's fine description of a "Highland Storm." If there be among your readers any lover of Nature (Nature in her wildest, as in her softest mood) who has not read it, let me commend to him or her the picturesque snow-piece of that unrivalled word-painter of Scottish scenery, *Christopher North*, as he chose to call himself, and as we like to call him. His was, indeed, a genius "to animate the insensate earth." He waves his wizard hand, and lo! she howls to heaven, and then the maddened heaven howls back to earth: two dreadful maniacs raging apart, but in communion, in one vast bedlam! List and behold! for who cannot both hear and see the storm in these few lines:

"The drift snow spins before the hurricane, hissing like a nest of serpents let loose to torment the air. What fierce flakes! furies! as if all the wasps that ever stung had been revived, and were now careering, part and parcel of the tempest. We are in a Highland Hut in the midst of mountains; but no land is to be seen any more than if we were in the middle of the sea. Yet a wan-glare shows that the snow-storm is strangely shadowed by superincumbent cliffs; and though we cannot see, we hear the mountains. Rendings are going on, frequent, over-head, and all around the blind wilderness; the thunderous tumbings down of avalanches, mixed with the moanings, shriekings and yellings of caves, as if spirits there were angry with the snow-drift choking up the fissures and chasms in the cliffs. Is that the creaking and groaning, and rocking and tossing of old trees, afraid of being uprooted and flung into the spate?"

'Red comes the river down, and loud and oft

The angry spirit of the water shrieks,'

"more fearful than at midnight in this night-like day, whose meridian is a total sun eclipse."

Though we are not, like hale old Christopher, in a Highland shieling, high up among the Celtic cliffs, we have had much such a "Roaring Day" as he describes: and from the windows of our house, which, in serene weather, afford us a view of full twenty miles of hill and vale, "no land is to be seen any more than if we were in the middle of the sea." Night will soon add its gloom to the roar of the tempest, and now, with the comforting assurance that every domestic animal belonging to Severn Side has been as well cared for as its yet inadequate farm-buildings will admit of, I sit down before the fire for a brief talk with you, Messrs. Editors. Before proceeding, however, and while our doors and winnocks rattle in the blast, let us recite,—suggested, as they are, by the storm, the hour and our own noble occupation,—a few of the best lines ever written by that peerless poet, "the Ayrshire Ploughman." Let us hear him (the farmers' bard,—Robert Burns,—that genius of in-



spired humanity, whose tender heart could extend its pity to the poor beasts of prey, as well as to the "ourie cattle" and helpless birds in such a merciless hurricane as this) let us hear him sing his miserable strains again :

"List'ning the doors an' winnocks rattle,  
I think me on the ourie cattle,  
Or silly sheep, wha bide this brattle  
O' winter war,  
And thro' the drift, deep-lairing sprattle,  
Beneath a scour!

"Ilk happing bird, wee, helpless thing,  
That, in the merry months o' spring,  
Delighted me to hear thee sing,  
What comes o' thee?  
Whar wilt thou cou'r thy chattering wing  
An' close thy e'e?

"Ev'n you on murdering errands toil'd,  
Lone from your savage homes exiled,  
The blood-stained roost and sheep-cot spoil'd,  
My heart forgets,  
While pitiless the tempest waild,  
Sore on you beats."

Is there, Mr. "American Farmer," anything in our language, relating to pastoral life and scenes, more natural, musical and pathetic than these stanzas? I hear you respond, "Nothing!" Then, being agreed upon that point, let us turn our thoughts from the storm, and from its gifted prose and poet painters, to one or two subjects in which I am just now interested, and about which I respectfully solicit such information and advice as you or any of your experienced correspondents may be disposed to offer.

In view of the high price of Guano, and of the generally admitted fact that it does not benefit the soil, unless it fortunately gives a good stand of clover with the wheat, some of your readers hereabout are beginning to turn their attention to home-made manures. I do not refer to the many artificial fertilizers that, under the name of "Salts," "Poudrettes," "Phosphates" and "Super-phosphates" innumerable, are offered to us at prices scarcely less than the price of Guano, and warranted to cure all the ills that earth is heir to; but to those enriching substances in the form of living or decaying vegetable matter to be found upon our farms, and, in fact, wherever there are woods or valleys, or swamps. Without pretending to a scientific knowledge of the subject, I take it that the restoration of these materials to poor, worn-out fields, is to place them in *statu quo ante bellum*; which may be translated to mean, in that state of fertility which they enjoyed before "Vandal land murderers" (as a correspondent in the last number of your paper calls some of our southern planters) began to make war upon them.

There are along the shores of our beautiful river many salt marshes; of no great extent, however, as its banks,—bold, lofty and highly picturesque throughout its course—rise so closely and continuously from the beach, that it is chiefly about the heads of the coves and creeks (with which nearly every farm is indented) these little marshes are formed. I am not aware that they have as yet been turned to account by our farmers, save the cutting from them occasionally of a few loads of coarse hay, which is said to be much relished by mules and cattle. I know that they eat it when green with the greatest avidity, as I have often observed my animals grazing and floundering about almost back-deep in the grass and mire of these marshes, much to the visible consternation of the muskrat population, and very often to the risible perplexity of the farm-servant whose duty it is to

collect and drive home the stock. One of my mules acquired a provoking habit of ensconcing herself among them, often when most wanted, and was so frequently reported as *non comestibus in sicampo*, that I have found it necessary to confine her within jail limits—the barn-yard—in order to prevent her *escapades*.

But to return to our subject. My impression is that among the least of the many advantages possessed by the farmers whose lands border upon the tide-water, will some day be estimated the possession of these salt marshes. I do not know that the peat or muck composing them has ever been analysed by the State, or any other agricultural chemist (do you?) But suppose that it is capable of being converted—and that too by not an expensive process—into a most valuable manure. As it consists mainly of living, sphagnous matter, it must of course be subjected to some chemical action—be decomposed and pulverized—before it can become soluble vegetable food. The tenant who cultivated a part of my farm, before I purchased it, believing, from the black color and *bad odor* of this marsh-muck, that it possessed rare fertilizing qualities, dug out a few cart loads of it, and after letting it dry off for a few weeks, applied it in that unprepared state to a portion of his melon-patch in 1853, but without any decided advantage other than that, as he said, it kept the hills in which it was placed cool, and the vines remained green to a later period of the season. I am satisfied that it could not have furnished much nutriment to the vines, for in breaking up the ground two years afterwards (in the spring of 1855) for corn, the peat was found to be still undecomposed, and was thrown up by the plough in masses of solid vegetable fibre, scarcely changed from its original living condition.

And here, gentlemen, we may remark, is one of the many daily occurring instances of the importance of that so long and so much despised "book-knowledge." The tenant to whom I have referred was an expert in the art of farming; but few knew better than he how to work a crop; but, unfortunately, like the rest of us who are not familiar with its scientific principles, liable to be misled even by our senses of sight and smell. Had he perused but a rudimentary essay on Agricultural Chemistry (and such books should be read in all our country schools) he would as soon have expected his growing vines to seize and subsist upon living weeds, as to derive support from that organized peat until its vitality had been destroyed and decomposition effected.

This peat, or sub-marine turf, is constantly forming in all those sheltered nooks, which are secure, by their position, from any violent action of the waves and tide. I have a pond, circular in form, and about one acre in extent, into which the tide flows through a channel not more than ten feet in width. The force of the current in and near this tide-way, has prevented the formation of peat in its vicinity. But commencing to accumulate at the side of the pond most distant from this channel, it has grown as rapidly, silently and wonderfully as a reef of coral, until two-thirds of the pond have been filled with vegetable matter to a depth in some places of eight or ten feet. Some persons have attributed the rapid formation of this swamp to "the wash" from the surrounding hills. But they do not present a worn appearance; and the supposition is also forbidden by the structure

of the marsh, which is, throughout its depth, an unvarying, compact mass of vegetable fibre. Moreover, the encroachment of the marsh upon the water of the pond is annually perceptible; advancing, it is true, not quite so rapidly in the centre—owing to the greater depth of water—as near the shores, and which has given its front a crescent shape.

Proposing, Messrs. Editors, to test the value of this salt-peat upon my spring crops, I now have to ask the best and cheapest mode of converting it into food for my young plants. What quantity would be a good dressing for an acre of light land? And should it be harrowed or ploughed in?

I believe that Professor Mapes and others who have used swamp-muck so profitably, have effected its decomposition by fermenting it with stable manure: and that Dana recommends the addition of the commercial alkalies; by which he insists "peat may be put into the state which ammonia gives to cow-dung." If the composting with animal manures is the most economical, then (*query*) would it not be advisable for farmers who may desire to prepare this manure, to erect cattle-pens near the borders of the marshes? Such locations would have other advantages. I have no doubt whatever but that peat, treated in the manner recommended by either Mapes or Dana would form an enriching compost for our soil. But at present I am inclined to use lime, believing that it will be, in this case, the most economical converter; though perhaps it may require more skill and attention in its management. I do not, however, know whether caustic or slaked lime would be the best, or in what proportion to apply it, as the authorities I have consulted differ widely upon this subject. If any of your readers have had any experience in converting peat into manure by means of lime, I should be obliged to them if they would communicate its details.

I am also anxious to learn from some of your Bay-Side subscribers the best way to burn oyster-shells upon the farm; if, indeed, considering the present price of wood and wages, they consider it cheaper to burn than to buy the lime.

Being about to build a cow-stable, I should like to be informed of the best arrangement for feeding and contrivance for fastening cattle. I suppose there is no necessity for, or advantage in having separate stalls for them, even though they are *eloven-footed*, and sometimes exhibit a little of the devil in their actions.

A friend in Washington sent to me last spring a small package of seed from the Patent Office. It was label'd, "Sugar Millet; plant and cultivate as Indian corn." I did so, giving it a short row in one of my corn-fields. It did not come up as soon as the corn (perhaps because planted too deep) but it soon got in advance, and at the end of the season overtopped it three or four feet. It is the most luxuriant and graceful plant I have ever seen; far surpassing in appearance our useful maize, which I have heretofore thought the unrivalled beauty of the vegetable kingdom. The last Patent Office Report (for 1854) contains—page 160—an article on the cultivation and value of "*Indian Millet*;" and on page 219—223, an interesting account of the new Chinese plant *Sorgho Sucre*. An engraving of the last named plant accompanies the description, both of which represent so perfectly the plant raised by me under the name of *Sugar Millet*, that I am induced to think mine is the *Sorgho*

*Sucre*, and not the Millet: but there is evidently a close alliance between them. The Millet is reported as bearing *ears*; whereas my plants produced none. The seed of the Millet is described as *brown*; while those of my plants were, like the seed of the *Sorgho Sucre*, quite *black*. The stalks of my *Sugar Millet* were as heavy as sugar-canes, and very rich in saccharine matter. Indeed they could not be readily distinguished one from the other, so much are they alike in external appearance, fibre and taste. The juice of the *Sorgho Sucre* raised near Paris, yielded, we are informed, but from 10 to 16 per cent. of sugar, a part of which was uncrystallizable. There can be no doubt but that, in this climate, it would be vastly more productive, and I hope it will be fairly tested during the present year. I am sure that the plant I have cultivated,—whether it be *Sugar Millet*, *Indian Millet* or *Sorgho Sucre*—would furnish an excellent forage crop, whether cut green for soiling or cured for winter feeding. If properly cut, it would perhaps afford several crops in a season, though I did not test its recuperative powers in that respect. After cutting off the tops, in Sept., (which contain the seed in the greatest abundance,) I had the stalks thrown out to my cattle and hogs. They literally *devoured* it, leaving only some of the outer coating of the cane, and even that was "*pretty effectually chewed up*."

Not having seen any reference to this plant in your paper, I have been induced to give you this account of my brief observation of it, with the hope that it may elicit other reports, and lead to a more extended and thorough examination into its merits.

But you are becoming weary of this disjointed talk—nodding, there, in your editorial chair, this winter night—though I trust that, unlike dainty *Will Honeycomb*, you will not complain that my "speculations begin to smell confoundedly of the woods and meadows." In conclusion I beg to offer yourselves and readers the hearty greetings of your and their  
WELL WISHER.

#### SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY AND PROGRESS.

To the Editors of the American Farmer.

Agreeable to your request, I have examined with much satisfaction, the Year Book of Agricultural Progress and Discovery for 1855 and '56, which you placed in my hands.

It exhibits in one volume, the most remarkable discoveries and improvements in those arts and sciences, which have an important bearing upon agriculture. In accordance with your wishes, I now send you some remarks, which have been elicited by the contents of that volume. The book is divided into parts, and commences with an interesting review of the progress and prospects of agriculture, and (in order,) treats of the improvements in Agricultural Mechanics, and Rural Economy; Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, Meteorology, Agricultural Botany, Horticulture, Agricultural Zoology, statistics, &c. I design, to-day, to notice some of the discoveries published under the second head. They are of the utmost importance to agriculture, and if I do not overrate their value, they will open a new era in that science. Much that was hidden, occult, and inexplicable, will now appear less so, or receive a solution, and enlightened theory will take the place of empiricism and mere routine which has heretofore governed its practice. It has been proved, at least to me, that

the sources of nitrogen in the atmosphere, are adequate to the requirements of vegetation. Independent of my more than instinctive convictions long entertained, and expressed, this volume contains conclusive evidence, in the researches there recorded of the absorption and assimilation of nitrogen as well from nitric acid and ammonia as from that gas as it exists uncombined in the atmosphere. It then follows conclusively, that the offices of the leaves are in the main distinct from those of the roots, and that the former are engaged in the assimilation and formation of the organic portion, whilst the roots have a distinct office, the absorption and assimilation of the inorganic constituents.

All manures, whether of vegetable or animal origin, are composed of organic and inorganic matter. It is extremely doubtful whether the organic portions of a manure has any other than a physical action upon a soil. They influence the temperature, (by fermentation) the color and texture of the soil. The organic components are drawn from the atmosphere. The inorganic constituents of manures, whether of animal or vegetable origin, are alone chemically useful as direct food, when applied to the soil and existing in an evanescent and soluble state, they are quickly assimilated and give fertility. It is shown that ammonia is found in the atmosphere at all times, and occasionally in deleterious quantities, and if its presence in the soil is an advantage, adequate supplies are constantly at hand. It then follows that the application of guano, or any other manure, because of the presence of ammonia is more than useless, and the fertilizing efficiency of that substance, (guano) is independent of ammonia, or any other organic constituent. It is to be hoped, that the time is not far distant, when science shall vindicate its supremacy, and we shall be relieved from the temporary bondage in which farmers are held by an odious, and I do not hesitate to add useless monopoly. The application of manure is efficient certainly, but so far as their fertilizing influence extends, it is represented by the small amount of inorganic matter contained. If it were possible to separate by incineration, or any other means without alteration, the organic from the inorganic matter, we should have in a concentrated form, all that portion assimilated by the roots of plants. Incineration of organic matter will not give that result, as by calcination a portion of the constituents are changed from soluble to insoluble substances—new compounds are formed, and their mode of being is partially, if not entirely altered, and thus have become inefficient. Exposure of organic manures to the action of the atmospheric agents, deteriorates by lixiviation, not by decomposition, further than that, if the decomposition or combustion took place in the field, the physical effects of elevation of temperature, would be gained, and perhaps a chemical action brought about in consequence. The inorganic portions being soluble, but not volatile; the fertilizing influence must necessarily be found in solution, or the liquid part. Hence, the great value that is attached to liquid manures by those, where imperious necessity compels them to husband their resources. The Flemish farmers attach as much importance to liquid manures, as the Chinese are said to do. I have entertained these views for many years, and as opportunity offered, have experimented with marked success in making them

subservient to practical, economical production. As far as my experiments have enabled me to judge, all crops may be increased in poor as well as in rich soil; I am not prepared to say to what extent, but I am within bounds when I say one-fourth, at a mere nominal expense per acre, without the addition of manures or fertilizers as they are applied. I have felt much impressed with the importance of the subject, but have had difficulties to contend with beyond my control. I shall let it rest here for the moment with the intention at some future period of considering how that power may be invoked. I could dilate at length upon these subjects if the moment was opportune, but I am reminded that your paper has limits as well as the patience of your readers, and that I started to quote the opinions of others, rather than offer my own. In corroboration of the views expressed, I extract from the researches of eminent men, published in the volume under consideration, some pertinent quotations. They may be considered long, but not less important, and will be of use and interesting to those of your readers who may not have access to the work or the original papers from which the extracts have been made.

Professor Way said before the Royal Agricultural Society, That the amazing bulk of ammonia locked up in the land itself, could not be taken up by plants, and would, therefore, remain in a form unavailable for vegetation, unless the management of soil tended to relieve such manuring matter, and to bring it within reach of the roots. He had calculated, from data furnished by some rich loamy land of tertiary drift, that the soil, within available depths, contained ammonia at the rate of one ton, (equal to six tons of guano) per acre. This was a stock of wealth which would repay the most active measures being taken for its release and distribution.

Dr. Hays, of Boston, has found, by experiments, that the quantity of ammonia contained in the majority of the soils of New England, is very great, far beyond what is supposed. In the state in which it exists, however, it is unavailable for fertilizing purposes, being combined with vegetable and organic acids, and forming neutral and insoluble salts. In applying manures, therefore, to lands in this state, the object is to produce a fermentation, or a chemical action, which will break up the ammonia compounds in the soil, and render them available for the support of vegetation.

At the British Association, Dr. Gilbert and Mr. James communicated the results of their investigations, on the amount of ammonia and nitric acid in rain water. They stated that rain water contains not quite one-part of nitrogen to the million, in the form of ammonia, and about five parts to the million, in that of nitric acid. Dr. Gilbert expressed his opinion, that nitric acid and ammonia were equally efficient in supplying nitrogen for plants, and therefore, as nitric acid is the more abundant in the atmosphere, he conceived that it afforded actually the larger quantity of nitrogen to the vegetable world.

Boussingault has published that the atmosphere always contains ammonia, and always found ammonia present in dew.

Mr. Ville remarks, that by the observation of Mr. Theodore De Saussure, it is proved that the air is mixed with ammoniacal vapors. Three attempts have been made to determine the propor-

tion of ammonia in the air; a million of kilogrammes of the air, according to M. Grayer, contain 0.333 kilo of ammonia; (kilo. about 2 lbs.) according to Mr. Kemp 3.880 kilos.; according to Fresenius, of the air of the day 0.098, and the night air 0.169 kilo.; according to M. Ville, the quantity of ammonia contained in the air is 22.417 grammes for a million of kilogrammes of the air, and that the quantity oscillates between 17.14 grammes, and 29.43 grammes. M. Ville further states, that though the nitrogen of the air is absorbed by plants, the ammonia of the air contributes nothing to this absorption, not that ammonia is not an auxiliary of vegetation, but the air contains so small a proportion, that its effects are inappreciable. He lays down the two following conclusions, and the nitrogen of the air is absorbed by plants, by the cereals as by all others. The ammonia of the atmosphere performs no appreciable part in the life of plants, when vegetation takes place in a limited atmosphere. He also states that if ammonia is used when several months intervenes before the flowering season of plants, it produces no disturbance; if used at the time of flowering, the function is stopped or delayed. The plant covers itself with leaves; and if the flowering takes place, all the flowers are barren.

By a recent inquiry into the amount and nature of rain fall, at the observatory, (Paris,) it has been proved that from the 1st of July, 1851, to the end of 1852, the quantity of nitrogen combined therewith, was (omitting fractions) 22 kilogrammes per acre, being 12 kilogrammes in the form of nitric acid, and 10 kilogrammes of ammonia. The quantity of uncombined ammonia in the same time, was 13 kilogrammes per acre, and of uncombined nitric acid, 46 kilogrammes. Besides these elements, the quantity of chlorine present, was equivalent to 18 kilogrammes of marine salt. In all this we seem to get a glimpse of the law of supply and demand in the great vegetative operations of nature, and we see that those who advocate a more sparing employment of manures are not without good reason for their arguments.

In Germany, Schleiden is attracting much attention by his masterly views on the phenomena of vegetation; and it will surprise many to hear, that he admits of no relation between the fertility of a soil, and the quantity of fertilizing matters expended upon it. The goodness of the soil, he says, depends upon its inorganic constituents, so far at least as they are soluble in water, or through continued action of carbonic acid, and the more abundant and various these solutions, the more fruitful the ground. The amazing yield of Indian corn in Mexico, is something which with all our skill, we cannot accomplish, and is a fact in favor of the argument, that in no case do the organic substances contained in the ground, perform any direct part of the nutrition of plants.

The annual destruction of organic matter, all over the earth, is estimated at one hundred and forty-five billions of pounds, equal to two and one-fourth billions cubic feet; and if all vegetation depends on organic matter for nutrition, to satisfy this consumption, there must have been five thousand years back, ten feet deep of pure organic substances on its surface. Another illustration, by taking the number of cattle and other animals in France in 1844, and observing the amount of food they consume. The process of nutrition would require 76,789,000,000 pounds of organic

matter. Six times more than the whole number contribute of organic matter towards re-production, and in one hundred years the whole organic material of the country would be consumed.

Again, look at a farm. How much more is carried off from it than is given back again. Generally the amount of its yield, is three times greater than that of the organic matter it receives; while of the manure applied, the greater part is not taken up, but imperceptibly decomposed. Carbon is the most important of the constituents of plants. An acre of sugar cane produces 7500 lbs. of cane, of which 1200 lbs. are carbon, and yet sugar plantations are rarely manured, and then only with the ashes of burnt canes. With bananas the result is more striking; the yield is 98,000 lbs. of fruit in a year from a single acre; of this, 17,000 lbs. more than a fifth, is carbon, and the same acre will give the same return year after year for twenty or thirty years, and the ground at the end of the time will be richer than at the commencement, from nothing more than the decay of the large leaves of the plant. These facts afford evidence of a supply of carbon derived from other sources than those commonly supposed to exist, and while we know that seeds will germinate, to become vigorous plants in pure quartz or sand, in cotton-wood, or on a board, we seem to have proof that the chief source of supply is the atmosphere.

Schleiden says,—According to Link, Schwartz and others, an acre of water meadow contains 4,400 pounds of hay, which when dry, contains 45.8 per cent of carbon. The hay then yields 2000 lbs. of carbon, to which 1000 lbs. may be added for the portion of the year the grass is not cut and the roots. To produce these 3000 lbs. of carbon, 10,980 lbs. of carbonic acid is required, which may be raised to 12,000 lbs., to compensate for the nightly expiration. Now Shubler has shown that an acre of so wretched a grass as *poa annua*, exhales in 120 days, (too low a computation,) of active vegetation 6,000,000 lbs. of water. To supply the exigencies of the plants, therefore, it is only necessary for the meadow to imbibe 3½ grains of carbonic acid with every pound of water.

Our domestic plants do not require a greater supply of nitrogen than in a state of nature. A water meadow which has never received any dung, yields yearly from forty to fifty lbs. of nitrogen, while the best plowed land yields only about thirty-one lbs. The plants for which most dung is used, as potatoes and turnips, are in fact proportionally the poorest in nitrogen. Experiments with various kinds of plants on various soils have satisfactorily demonstrated, that increase of nitrogen in the land and in the crop, does take place quite irrespective of supplies of manure.

With respect to ammonia. It appears that one-thirteenth of a grain in every pound of water, is sufficient for the exigencies of vegetation, and there is perhaps no spring water in the universe which contains so little. Then as to sulphur and phosphorous, the quantity needed in proportion to the time of vegetation is so small that 540,000th of a grain of sulphurated hydrogen per cubic foot, diffused through the atmosphere to a height of 3000 feet, is all that is required.

The notion of rest, so prevalent among cultivators, is clearly wrong, except it be rest from the destructive influence of the plow, and it always must be borne in mind "that manures do not act immediately on vegetation by means of their organic con-



stituents, but by reason of the inorganic substances which they involve."

Schleiden and Smith agree in their faith in nature's unassisted powers, if not in their mode of clearing the way for the exercise of those powers. The system of the latter combines fallow without loss, for the yield is double; nature is left to drop the ammonia, and the time is given for its combination with mineral matters in the soil. The atmosphere contains all the organic elements of wheat, and if the ground be kept stirred, uncrusted, and loosened to a suitable depth, they will find their way in, and nitrogen, as late experiments demonstrate, will be absorbed. As for the inorganic constituents, Mr. Smith believes that the soil contains them in sufficient abundance, if sought for by frequent digging.

I might go on to a much greater length in making quotations from the volume before me; but I trust that I have given sufficient to prove the importance of the subject, and that the experiments of modern science are bearing me out in the views I had arrived at from my own observations, and long since held and expressed. T. G. C.

Prince George's Co., Md. Dec. 13, 1855.

### THE GRAIN WEEVIL.

Gentlemen of the Farmer:

Many of our farmers in this section of the State suffer much loss annually from depredations on their grain crop after it is housed, by a species of weevil that infest their barns. These barns are mostly commodious, and built after the Pennsylvania style, with stone walled basements for stabling. As soon as the weather becomes warm in the spring, the weevil begin to stir about the bottom of the walls on the inside of the basement, and through early summer can be seen making their way up the walls, posts and sides of the barn towards the roof, which point many of them attain till the grain is deposited in the mow; then from sheer hunger, or the pleasure of dropping down on a soft bed, many of them leave their airy perch and snugly ensconce themselves in the sheaves of wheat. Here their ravages soon begin; and being very prolific in their nature they increase rapidly, and each insect destroys at least one grain of wheat till it attains maturity; the soft state of the grain, and the heat of the mow while it undergoes the process of sweating, probably aid their fecundity. They prevail most on the top of the mow, and continue their work of destruction till cold weather comes on, when they probably descend again to winter quarters. To persons acquainted with this kind of weevil, the above description may appear useless, but my object is to ascertain, through the medium of your useful Journal, from yourselves or some of your able correspondents, whether there is any known remedy, by which they may be effectually exterminated, either from their winter lodgement, their summer march, or their fall operations. I have tried various remedies in the different stages of their migratory excursions, without finding any thing decidedly efficacious. I have seen chloroform recommended; if that will answer, or any other article of a pungent or aromatic nature, it should be generally known.

If you, or any of your correspondents, can inform us of some effectual remedial agent, and of its proper mode of application, you will perform an acceptable service to many of your readers, for I am

persuaded that larger quantities of grain are annually destroyed by these insects than many persons are aware of, even among those who know something about their operations.

Yours truly,  
Greenwood, Carroll Co., Md.

S. E.

The late Mr. Carmichael, one of the most intelligent farmers of his day, recommended as having been practised with complete success by himself, as follows—"When my granaries are clear of grain, I place powdered brimstone in an earthen pot, which, for safety, I put on the floor in a bed of sand, closing doors and windows, and fire it. The smoke either destroys them or drives them off."

Eds. Am. Far.

### THE GUANO TRADE.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Gentlemen: I am pleased to see you have taken an active part in relation to Guano. The imposition of the Agency of the Peruvian Government is shameful. It is truly an imperium in imperio, and acts independently of the Government, within whose limits it exists. Such a monopoly has never been allowed before, and would not be now, but that it operates upon the interests of Agriculture—an interest always neglected, because it is naturally peaceful and does not defend itself as it should from impositions. The reciprocity treaty has injured American Farmers, but they seem to care nothing for it, and do not send forth a murmur of disapprobation. It seems to me easy for our Government to demand of Peru, that the *Guano trade should be open to our vessels, at the Chincha Islands, on paying an arranged price per ton, at the Islands; if not agreed to, exclude the article.* One of our Commodores commanding in the Pacific informed me some years ago, that while in that sea, he had made it his business to look into the Guano trade, and he thought the article could be brought here and sold at a handsome profit for \$35 a ton, to the consumer. Freights may since have risen somewhat, but the imposition of the Agency is barefaced and beyond endurance, and as one using largely the article, I would greatly prefer to have it prohibited. In a recent meeting of the Rappahannock Agricultural Society I offered these views and found them resulting in a resolution to petition Congress. You would do a favour by urging on the Farmers of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, the necessity of united exertions, by petition and otherwise, to their respective delegations in Congress on this subject.

Wishing your paper the success its merits deserve, I am very truly yours,

ROBT. W. CARTER.

Sabine Hall, Warsaw Co., Va.,  
January 7th, 1856.

Washington County.—At the meeting of the Washington County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.

President, David Brumbaugh; Recording Secretary, Edward M. Mobley; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas G. Robertson; Treasurer, H. K. Tice; Board of Managers, Jacob Fiery, Eli Mobley, J. H. Heyser, L. McKee, W. D. McCardell and P. B. Small.

## AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, February 1, 1856.

### TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Per Annum, \$1 in advance—6 copies for \$5—13 copies for \$10—30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, \$1—1 square per annum, \$10—larger advertisements in proportion—for a page, \$100 per annum; a single insertion, \$15, and \$12 50 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

Address,

S. SANDS & WOTHINGTON,

Publishers of the "American Farmer,"  
At the State Agricultural Society's Rooms, 128 Baltimore-st.  
Over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

### GUANO—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We learn that the Peruvian government Agents in this city have disposed of their entire stock of Guano to capitalists, who, of course, as merchants, will take care to make the most of it.—The supply in this market, and still to arrive in time for spring use, is, if we are correctly informed, considerably less than the amount disposed of last spring. A large quantity has been held by the government Agents in New York, which they were anxious to have brought to this city, which is the principal market for it—but there were two reasons, we believe, why it was not done—the first, the freight and charges incident to the removal, and secondly, its being subject to inspection if introduced here. If a cargo is found to contain wet or damaged guano when brought to this port, the inspector stamps the damp portion with the inferior marks, and the owner of the vessel loses \$5 per ton on his freight on all thus marked—this is sold at about that rate below that which is dry and with the No. A marks—elsewhere this is not done; we have reason to believe, that the wet and dry are bagged together, and a whole cargo may thus be in such a state, as might render it here, where it would have to be inspected, subject to being classed as second quality.—This is the reason why the farmers and planters of the South prefer obtaining their supplies in this market. We have at present no positive information as to the disposition of that now in New York and elsewhere, but there is a probability that it has also passed into second hands. The causes of an expected scarcity we think we are able to state. The revolution in Peru, last year, and the period which elapsed thereafter before an election and installation of a new administration, left things in a very unsettled state, and we were informed early in the summer that no contracts for freights would be made till after the 1st of September, about which time it was supposed that order would have been so far restored, as to determine the question whether any change in the Agency here would take place, as it was said would be the case, or whether the present system

for the conduct of the Guano business would be continued. It is well known that Peru has since continued in an unsettled state, and by the last advices another revolution was anticipated, and whether any thing has been done in the premises, we have no reliable information, but we have our doubts whether provision has been made for future supplies, sufficient to meet the fall demand. We may not be correct in our views upon this subject, but we deem it proper to draw attention to it in time, so that provision may be made for other fertilizers to take the place of Peruvian Guano.—We learn that a number of vessels have been engaged by the new Pacific Guano Company, noticed in our last, and that a supply of other varieties may be expected here by the Fall, but how far these expectations may be realized it is impossible to determine at present.

In this aspect of the case, we call upon farmers, who have used the Mexican, Patagonian, Colombian and other Guanoes, as well as those who have given fair and full trials to the several manufactured manures which have been introduced, to give us early such information as may be reliable as to their action upon the various kinds of soil upon which they may have been used. We want information from reliable men, who are in no wise interested in the manufacture or sale of these articles, so that in case of the anticipated failure of the supply of the better kinds of guano, the farmers may be able to determine upon what is the best substitute therefor.

P. S.—By recent advices from Peru, we learn that the subject of the Guano trade had been before their Congress, and in consequence of the dissatisfaction to the present system of disposing of the guano, the returns not reaching the expectations of the government, a proposition was introduced to dispose of the Chincha Islands; but the amount indicated, that would be asked for them, renders it out of the question that the object could be attained. We are glad to see the subject agitated in Peru, and hope that some good may grow out of it. In the meantime our farmers must prepare themselves to obtain manures from other sources, for, as before remarked, we question whether, from causes above indicated, there will be a full or timely supply, either for spring or fall use, of the Peruvian.

FARMERS OF MARYLAND!—There are important matters bearing upon your interests before the Legislatures of our State and Nation. LOSE NO TIME in communicating your views and wishes to your respective representatives, so that they may have no reason to doubt what are your sentiments in regard to those subjects which may be before them. All other classes take care to keep up a steady intercourse with their delegations, and these latter never miss an opportunity to respond to their wishes—but the isolated position of the Agricultural population generally, prevents concentrated action upon any subject of direct interest to them, and the same stimulus is consequently not felt by those who are expected to be their guardians. This can be obviated in a great measure by each one addressing his delegation in person.

## THE OFFICE OF STATE CHEMIST.

In our last, in accordance with a duty which we were conscious had been too long neglected, we called attention to the manner in which the duties of this office had been executed since its erection. We were aware that in doing so, we should encounter the ire of the incumbent, and that improper motives would be attributed to our action in the premises; and, judging from the antecedents of that officer, we expected nothing less than the obloquy which is contained in the Clipper of 8th Jan. (refused by another daily on account of its language towards us, tho' offered as a paid advertisement by the writer,) wherein we are charged with "*personal ill will*," to "*subserve private and pecuniary interests*," and that our statement "*is either a malicious, premeditated UNTRUTH, or a want of knowledge which we could easily have obtained.*" Our statements, as our readers well know, were based upon the publication of the law, and the Reports of the State Chemist under that law—and instead of meeting the law and his own testimony thus furnished by us, this officer has contented himself with a bold denial of their correctness, in such chaste terms as those above alluded to, which, however, fall harmless at our feet. We have no personal motives or selfish objects in any thing we could say in regard to this office or its incumbent, and in what possible manner we could obtain any pecuniary advantage by either the retention or abolishment thereof, except in so far as the general agricultural interests of the State are benefited or injured thereby, we are utterly at a loss to conceive.

It is a strange hallucination in the mind of the State Chemist, that all who may happen to differ with him on any subject, are actuated by "*personal ill will*," "*personal malignity*," "*feelings of ill will*," or that he is assailed by "*secret calumny or open vituperation*," and that statements have been made "in regard to the office and the chemist, as false as the hearts of those who have given them utterance." Such language is frequently applied in his several official reports, and in other effusions from his pen. We give below a notable instance of this proclivity on the part of this gentleman, in which it will be seen that for a mere difference of opinion on a published theory, the writer is denounced as being instigated by the worst feelings of the human heart, and is threatened to have his conduct for such temerity "characterized as it deserves."

The State Chemist says that we refused to publish his reply to an exposition in our December No., on the subject of the premium for an Essay and Formula, unless he would allow us "to erase a material part of it." That reply furnished not the slightest evidence to rebut the facts presented by us from the published records of the Society. It abounded in language uncourteous to ourselves, and contained an attack on Dr. David Stewart.—

We agreed to waive our objections to his remarks personally obnoxious to us, and to publish his "*reply*," but only on the condition that he would expunge the attack upon Dr. S., which, although the State Chemist characterizes as a "*material part of it*," had in reality not the slightest bearing upon the point in question, which was simply whether the Essay was in accordance with the requirements of the offer of the Society, and whether it had been adopted in obedience to its rules. We informed the State Chemist that we were not willing, upon the plea of doing "*sheer justice*" to him, as he urged, that we should do a gross injustice to a gentleman who is as highly esteemed in all the walks of private life, as he is eminent in his profession, and who had never published a syllable so far as our pages at least are concerned, against him. This was the second attempt of the State Chemist to assail this gentleman through the medium of our journal, and because we refused to lend ourselves to such an object, we were denounced by him in the advertising columns of a daily paper, as doing him "*injustice*."—Strange ideas he must have imbibed of justice. If we are correctly informed, (and we believe we are,) it was through the instrumentality of this same Dr. Stewart that the State Chemist was enabled to obtain his present position. The then Governor intimated that he would receive the appointment, if he could obtain the recommendation of certain eminent physicians in this city, that he was qualified for the duties thereof. These gentlemen declined, unless the applicant would place himself under the instructions of Dr. Stewart.—Dr. S. refused at first to undertake the task, and advised the applicant to apply to Professor Silliman, or Professor Booth—but at the earnest solicitation of the Physicians alluded to, he finally consented—and it is probable that all the qualifications he may have for the office, were thus obtained in the few short weeks or months he was in Dr. S.'s Laboratory. Circumstances subsequently rendered the office of Assistant desirable to Dr. S., but instead of appointing him to the post, a young German was introduced here, who could scarcely speak our language, and who was continued in the office until it was abolished. This, like our other statements, may be characterized by him as "*malicious and premeditated UNTRUTH!*"—(the italics and small capitals are the State Chemist's,) yet we speak not unadvisedly in the premises, though we deem it proper to add, that the subject here introduced is without the knowledge of Dr. Stewart.

Mr. Reichard, of Washington Co. has obtained leave to report a bill to abolish the office of State Agricultural Chemist—and on motion of Mr. Dowell, of Calvert, the Treasurer has been directed to

present a statement of the expenses incurred by the State in the support of this office. In noting the proposition of Mr. Reichard, the Hagerstown "Herald and Torch Light" makes the following comment:

"It will be seen from the proceedings of the Legislature, that Mr. Reichard, of this county, has obtained leave to report a bill abolishing the office of State Agricultural Chemist. We believe the office to have been created for a wise and useful purpose, and if its duties could be discharged in an efficient and satisfactory manner, we should be sorry to see it abolished. It is the general impression here, however, that this has not been done by the present incumbent, and in order to get rid of him, it may be necessary to set aside the office, as it sometimes is to burn down a tree to get a tenacious possum out of it."

We have no doubt this remark conveys the feelings and sentiments of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand farmers of the State, upon the subject. Our own correspondence and oral communications, which have been received during the past month, from various sections of the State, fully accord therewith; and as there seems to be no other means of correcting a grievous evil in the execution of the law, we believe the general impression is, that the office should be abolished, and some other system adopted by which the interests of our farmers and planters may be subserved. We give two or three extracts from letters received by us, as the general feeling of the farmers of the State upon this subject:

From a correspondent in Alleghany County:—

"I am highly pleased at the exposition you have given in regard to the State Agricultural Chemist's office. I do hope, that the ensuing session of the Legislature will abolish the office, if there is no other man in the State better qualified to fill it."

From another in Washington County:—

"I received the January No. of your very excellent journal, and am much pleased with its contents, especially the article in relation to the State Chemist's office. It would be, indeed, monstrous, if such a gross evasion or perversion of the law should go unrebuked by the legislature, especially when the object to be attained by it stands out in such bold relief. I go for a total repeal of the office, and I think our entire county would agree with me."

From Montgomery County:—

"I have perused your article on the Law and the Fact of the duties of the State Chemist, and am decidedly pleased with it. The subject is well handled, and justly too, in my opinion."

"I have long viewed it—the whole thing, as carried out in its practical details, if it can be said to have either head or tail—as a complete humbug."

"Now if we are not imposed on, and that to the tune of thousands, in this matter of carrying out the law, both in 'letter' and 'spirit,' as to any adequate advantages to the agricultural interests of our citizens, I do not know the meaning of the term imposition."

"I much doubt whether an amount of benefit has resulted to the farmers of the State since the law was enacted, equal to the cost of paper and ink in which the Reports have appeared; and if a better plan cannot be devised, and better carried out, I would say, repeal the statute at once. It is 'taxation without representation,' and a heavy taxation of some three to four thousand dollars annually, without any benefit."

From another letter from same County:—

"So far as I have heard, there is but one opinion about here as to abolishing the office of State Chemist, as both expensive and useless, in the manner in which it is conducted."

These extracts are mere samples of the views of the farmers of this State upon the subject—all tending to show that it is not so much the objection to the law, but after the experience of seven or eight years, the apparent hopelessness of effecting a change in the execution of it.

"Ploughboy," in a communication to the editor of the Baltimore County Advocate, having alluded to a theory recently advanced by the State Chemist, upon droughts, was replied to by the latter. Both of these communications escaped our notice,—but the writer in his rejoinder replies as follows; we cannot, however, go the entire length with the writer, in saying that the State "has not been benefitted one dime by the amount expended in fostering" the system under which the State Chemist was appointed, because we think that some good was done the first, but only the first year of the operation of the law; since which, it is our decided conviction, that the remark of *Ploughboy* is not far from the truth; and in the language of this same officer, as expressed in one of his reports, in which we fully agree with him in his remarks upon the inutility of another State office, the inspection of Plaster, the law, as administered for several years past, according to all the lights we have been able to bring to bear upon it, "does not fulfil any of the requirements" of its adoption, or is found "unjust, inefficient, and PARTIAL," and therefore "OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED."

From the Baltimore County Advocate.

"As to the charge of 'malignant personality,' dictated by feelings of ill will, &c., the fact that I am personally unacquainted with the State Chemist, and have never had any personal relation or connection with him whatever, is sufficient refutation; because it shows the entire absence of any motive for personal ill feeling. I deny, too, that a fair construction of the language of my article, would either assert or imply, that the State Chemist of Maryland was not a practical farmer. If, however, the language of the paper can admit of any construction personal to the State Chemist, I make the amplest apologies. Nothing certainly was farther from my intention. That it was personal to agricultural chemistry in general, or, if you please, to *State Chemistry in particular*, I am ready to admit. On both these points, however, I claim the right of forming and expressing a free



opinion, over any signature or name I may see fit to adopt; and I wish the State Chemist, as well as all my fellow-citizens, to "characterize it as it deserves." I believe the whole subject of agricultural chemistry, at least the manifestations of it, which appear in our agricultural periodicals, savor profoundly of humbuggery; and farther, (without the slightest intention of being personal to the State Chemist,) that the State of Maryland has not been benefited one dime by the amount expended in fostering it. The first opinion I derive by a pretty extensive reading of the agricultural journals of the country; the second, from a careful perusal of the reports of the Maryland State Chemist. These are my honest opinions, and if the expression of them be "malignant personality," the State Chemist must make the best of it. The fact is, our Legislature, in their well meant endeavors to instruct us simple rustics in the mysterious principles of chemistry, by establishing a perambulating chemist, with a laboratory attached, *begun at the wrong end of the ladder.*— Suppose the people were ignorant of Arithmetic, and the Legislature deeming the rule of three a very useful one, should start out lecturers to proclaim in all our villages that a fourth proportional may be found by multiplying the 2d and 3rd, and dividing by the 1st; of what use would this information be, so long as the people were ignorant of the process of multiplication and division? *Yet this is just the work the State has in hand at present.*— Now let me suggest, that the way for the State to do, is to begin at the beginning—*establish a School for the instruction of teachers for our common schools,* out of her surplus funds, expended in *useless salaries and perquisites,* and let these teachers instruct all our youths in the elements of science. As it is, our public school system, certainly the most important thing in the State, is left to languish or die out, as it may be, for the want of proper teachers, to give our youth suitable instruction. Let the State do this, and science and art, and all the practical pursuits of life, will receive a vigorous impulse, and she will soon be enriched by the superior virtue and intelligence of the people. This plan therefore is free of the serious democratic objection, of fostering one department of labor to the neglect of others. The employment of a State Chemist is, to say the least of it, a work of supererogation. Farmers know their own interests, let the chemists prove themselves of any service to them, and they will employ and pay them as they employ and pay their physicians and lawyers, without the intervention of the State. Pardon this digression, Mr. Editor. My zeal for the cause of public education, its vital importance, and its almost utter neglect by the State government, must be my excuse for this, and perhaps a great deal more of the same sort during the coming winter, if my other engagements will admit of it.<sup>31</sup>

**GUANO MONOPOLY—THE STATE CHEMIST'S OFFICE—THE CROPS.**

NEW CHURCH, ACCOMAC CO., VA., }  
January 12th, 1856. }

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Inclosed you will find one dollar as a renewal of my compliments to my old friend, the "American Farmer," for 1856.

You will permit me to express my special thanks, with those of my fellow farmers, for your bold and fearless exposure of the Barreda monopoly in Peruvian Guano.

I also beg to notice your recent able and strictly correct review of the official doings of the Maryland State Chemist.

At the December session of 1847 I had the honor of a seat in the Councils of Maryland, (my native State) and being then, as now, a tiller of the soil, I freely lent my feeble aid in favour of a law creating a State Chemist, and at the next ensuing session of the Legislature (1849) I was honored with a seat in that body, to whom that officer made his first Report:—which report was received by us with such commendation as to lead the original friends of the measure to hope their most sanguine anticipations would soon be realized, and further reports of that officer would demonstrate, not only to the Maryland farmer, but to the American farmer, the practicability of such a law, not only in Maryland, but in her sister States of the Union.

But alas, alas, for the 2nd, 3rd and all subsequent reports of that officer. Comment is useless,—you have a remedy at hand. Your law-makers are now in session, and I am confident will lend a listening ear to the united petitions of Maryland farmers.— And as you seem never to weary in well doing, and as your February number will be issued at a propitious time of the session, will you not renewedly, in your own way, speak upon that subject, for those for whom you have so long and so faithfully laboured?

Our crops of the past season were abundant, fields, orchards and gardens vying with each other in a prolific production.

But we are now in the midst of winter, with snow about six inches deep and mercury down to 16° Fahrenheit.

Your obt. servant,

WM. J. AYDELOTT.

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**

The committee appointed by the Maryland State Agricultural Society to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the establishment of an Agricultural College, met at Annapolis on the 14th of Jan. Mr. Earle, President of the Society, and Messrs. Calvert, Wharton and Worthington, were in attendance. At the invitation of Col. Sothoron, the Chairman of the Senate's Committee, the Agricultural Committees of the two houses held a joint meeting in the Senate Chamber, for the purpose of conferring with the Committee, and gave them a most courteous and cordial reception.

Their views were fully set forth by the several members of the Committee, embracing a plan of a model and Experimental Farm, in connection with an Institution of the first class in all the departments of instruction. An institution peculiarly adapted to the wants of the great and growing interest of Maryland, where her farmers' sons may receive the highest degree of mental culture and development, and at the same time have such direction given to their studies, as will especially instruct them in their occupation as farmers—and that not theoretically only, but by a practical application of the principles of their art, to all its various and manifold details.

The scheme of the Committee embraces as an important feature, that *physical* culture, so entirely overlooked in our system of education, and which the Governor so strenuously recommends in his message—with the difference, that while he recommends for the purpose, the cultivation of the arts of war, they suggest the arts of peace; while he recommends the handling of musket and sword, they propose the plough, the shovel, and the hoe.

The proposition to the Legislature is, that the State make an annual subscription of \$6,000 towards the salaries of Professors in this Institution, on condition of the sum of at least \$50,000 being raised by private subscription, for the purchase of a Farm and the necessary buildings.

The Committee had the high gratification to find in the members of the Committees of Agriculture, and other prominent members of both branches of the Legislature, a manifest disposition to meet to the fullest extent their just expectations. If these Committees, with their intelligent chairmen, Col. Sothoron, of the Senate, and Mr. Davis, of the House, represent, as we do not doubt, the sentiment of their respective branches, we are very sure that the Legislature will make the appropriation we ask of them.

#### UNITED STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The United States Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Washington, commencing on the 9th January. Some fifty or sixty delegates from various State Agricultural Societies were present, and a number were necessarily absent, owing to obstruction to the travel by reason of snow and ice. The President of the Society, Mr. Wilder, of Massachusetts, took the chair, and delivered the Annual Address. The State of Maryland was represented by C. B. Calvert, Esq., J. C. Walsh, O. Horsey, George Dennis, O. Bowie, Dr. J. O. Wharton, Col. Kimmell, and N. B. Worthington.

The treasurer, B. B. French, Esq., reported that the former treasurer, Col. Wm. Selden, had immediately on his appointment, handed over to him the books and papers, and reported \$2,149.12 on deposit in the Bank of Selden, Withers & Co., now in the hands of trustees, and no dividend yet made. He received on account of the Exhibition at Boston, the sum of \$37,172.54, and paid out \$35,350.28, leaving an available balance in the treasury of \$1,868.02.

A communication from the Mayor of Philadelphia was received, conveying a request from the City Council, that the next Annual Exhibition of the Society be held at that city, and guaranteeing the sum of \$10,000, to insure against loss. This offer was accepted by the Society before others were received. Subsequent propositions were received from Baltimore and Louisville. Several papers of much interest were read at the several sittings of

of the Society. One by D. J. Brown, Esq., of the Patent Office, on the improvement of the horse in the United States. A very interesting lecture by Mr. Glover of the Patent Office, on the habits of insects, &c. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, delivered a lecture of the subject of which we are not informed. These gentlemen all received the cordial thanks of the Society, and were requested to furnish copies to publish with transactions of the Society.

On the 2d day an interesting and animated discussion sprung up upon resolutions offered by Dr. Beekman, of New York, asking an appropriation from Congress for the purpose of carrying out the plan of Meteorological Observation, as suggested by Lieut. Maury in his communication to the *American Farmer* published in August. These suggestions of Lieut. M. had received the hearty concurrence of Agricultural Societies throughout the country, and it was anticipated universally that should an appropriation be made by Congress, the matter would be put in charge of Lieut. Maury, who had brought it prominently into public view, and whose eminent success in a kindred work, indicated his fitness for the duty. It was claimed, on the contrary, by Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, that the subject of Meteorology had had his special attention; that a large amount of very valuable material had been collected, but that the Institute had not funds to enable him to carry on his researches, and to make the publications. He asked that the resolutions be so modified that it might be determined hereafter by a committee to whom the matter should be referred, what direction the appropriation should take. The question of so modifying the resolutions was discussed by Professor Henry and Mr. Huntingdon, of Connecticut, on one side; and Lieut. Maury, Professor Page, Mr. Calvert and Dr. Beekman, of New York, on the other. The resolutions as originally offered were adopted.

Various other matters of interest occupied the attention of the Society, but not having at hand a full report of its proceedings, and writing only from memory after two days attendance, we pass them over for the present.

In consideration of the medal awarded to McCormick's Reaping Machine, at the World's fair in London, 1851, and in Paris in 1855, a resolution was passed, recognising the compliment thus paid to American invention, and tendering to the juries, composed almost entirely of distinguished Europeans, the acknowledgments of the Society, for their impartial action in the premises.

"*Palucent Planter*" furnishes an excellent paper for this No. His communications are always acceptable.

✂ We had prepared some remarks on the subject of the communication of "*Well Wisher*," which we are obliged to omit for want of room.

## MR. CALVERT'S ADDRESS.

Our readers will be pleased, we have no doubt, to have the opportunity we afford them of seeing the Address of Mr. Calvert to the Frederick County Agricultural Society. Mr. Calvert is of that class of speakers, which is not so large as might be supposed, who when they make speeches have something to say. And what he has to say, he says with an emphasis.

Politics, education, the propriety of encouraging the agricultural press, the subject of banking as it affects agriculture, the Peruvian monopoly, the corn exchange, the fence laws, the protection of sheep, &c., receive attention. But lastly, by way of desert to the feast, he pays his best respects to the fair—not the Agricultural Fair—but the Frederick Fair *par excellence*. It is pleasant to see the tact with which the speaker handles so delicate a subject. The plainest sort of downright honest talk, is presented with a degree of politeness and gallantry, highly edifying to any one who may be seeking promotion in that direction.

But the feature of the address is its *politics*. Politics in an Agricultural address? and why not. Why should not the farmers of the country, take its politics into their own hands and discuss and determine great questions, with reference to their bearing upon the great interest of the country, its agriculture? Why should they be left to the direction and control of men whose leading ideas are place and preferment, and who settle matters of the first importance, in accordance with such views?

We confess that we are not converts to the views Mr. Calvert so earnestly sets forth on the subject of a tariff. Our policy as agriculturists, we think, is to foster a home market, and to encourage such branches of industry as will make consumers at our doors, of those who would otherwise be rival producers. Yet we confess we have lost all sympathy for our treacherous allies, the manufacturers. They hold out to Agriculture the boon of a "home market," and when they have got the support of agriculturists to the full extent which is likely to be available, they quietly turn about, and beg protection against the "home market." The price of food will ruin them.—Free trade in grain, &c., is their only salvation. The Reciprocity Treaty which opens our ports to Canadian grain, potatoes, &c., is the answer to their demands. Nor are they satisfied yet. They must have the protection of twenty-five or thirty per cent., to be paid by the farmer, for their manufactured woollen goods, but the raw material—the wool which the farmer supplies—that is another matter. That must come in free of duty—the price paid to the farmer being ruinous to their interests. Give them wool at a price ruinous to the great wool-growing interest of the country, and it will give them such an impetus as will again vastly improve the "home market;" and the

Secretary of the Treasury, in his Annual Report, very complaisantly recommends that the market be thrown open to foreign wool by abolishing the whole duty.

Let the farmers of the country take again a lesson that we have frequently tried to impress upon them, that in all matters affecting their interest, they may have no reliance but on their own strong arms.

Could we get the ear of the manufacturing interest, we could make a suggestion that might be serviceable to them. As

"A man convinced against his will,  
Is of the same opinion still."

So nothing more helps men to a conclusion than the *will* that that conclusion be true. When a man of Mr. Calvert's well-known sagacity and strong good sense; who, as long as he was attached to any political party, was the warm political adherent of Mr. Clay, and to his latest day his intimate personal friend, tells us that on a serious and thorough review of this whole question, he has come to the conclusion, that the interest of agriculture demands *free trade* as a measure of protection, they may take warning, lest they help the argument of Mr. Calvert by furnishing the Agricultural community with a *will* to have it true. A few more such experiments as the Reciprocity Treaty, and the abolishing the duty on Wool, may enforce this lesson.

## FREIGHTS UPON THE RAILROADS.

We note with much pleasure the movement of Major Peter in the Board of Public Works, on the subject of freight upon manures, agricultural implements, &c. The promptness with which the Board met the motion that the State directors be instructed to use all proper means to have the rates of toll on such articles reduced to a rate merely sufficient to cover the cost of transportation, is highly creditable to their patriotism and good sense. It is a matter of great importance to the farming interest immediately, and the whole community ultimately. We have reason to believe, that the use of several of the most important fertilisers is much restricted by the high freights now charged. We hope to see the action of the Board of Public Works promptly responded to.

While on the subject, there is another matter of great importance to the interest of those near the line of the several roads, as well as to the citizens of Baltimore. It is the affording facilities for the transportation to the Baltimore market of all such products of the farm, as from their perishable nature, require to be immediately consumed. Fresh fruits of all sorts, milk, butter, eggs, fresh vegetables, would be brought into the Baltimore market at much lower rates to the consumer, and with profit to a large number of producers who now have not the privilege of the market.

# FARMING IN KING GEORGE COUNTY, VA. AND IN KENT CO., MD.

A farmer of King George county, who trades in Alexandria, bought 450 acres of land in 1851 for \$4,500. One half was in wood. From that time to this he has spent in cash, for manure, about as much as the land cost him. In 1852 he says that he sold 1200 bushels of wheat; in 1853, 2100 bushels; in 1854, 1300 bushels; and last year 2500 bushels. He has also made an average surplus each year, of 1000 bushels of corn and \$600 worth of hay. Who can beat that?—*Virg. Sent.*

The editor of the Sentinel asks who can beat the King George Co. Farmer? Well, we think he is *hard to beat*, as we have no doubt he is one of the many subscribers of the *American Farmer* residing in that county, who has profited by his intercourse with us—but the following from another nearer home is probably evidence of still greater improvement than the above—though the number of acres is not given—the probability is, however, that it is much less than that in the King George farm.

Our correspondent sends us \$4 to pay for the last and three following volumes of the *Farmer*, for himself, and \$1 for a copy for the present year for his Manager—and adds as follows:

"I have been in the habit after reading your Journal, of forwarding it to my farmer. This has made its receipt irregular to him, and deprived me of repusal, or reference to it thereafter—which I have come to regard as a 'penny wise and pound foolish' arrangement, and hence request you to send us each a copy.

"I am, sirs, what many persons are pleased to celest 'a book farmer,' and I very cheerfully confess, I have for some years been governed in my farming operations very much by your book, and I am so well pleased with the result, that I wish every old foggy farmer in this State would become a book farmer (and per consequence a more intelligent farmer,) and take his initiatory step by at once subscribing for the 'American Farmer.'

"I do not write for the press—neither did I think of indulging in comments when I sat down to enclose you for my subscription; but having said that I have to a great extent, followed the suggestions of your Journal, it may be some gratification to you, and pardonable in me to say, that three years ago, I purchased a worn out, dilapidated farm in Kent County, on the Sassafras River, and at once entered on a course of liberal, energetic, 'book farming' improvements. The first year—1853,

The amount of grain sold was	\$604 02
In 1854,	" " " 2160 13
In 1855,	" " " 3669 43

and crop of corn still on hand.

"I have now 75 acres in wheat, 100 acres for corn, 50 acres for oats, and 60 in grass, handsomely set; so that I confidently anticipate the sales of grain in 1856, with favorable season and good prices, will not fall short of \$6,000.

"I will not now enter into a detail of my expenditures and experiments, and the different results to the different crops—all of which I have been careful to keep an account of. Suffice it to say, whatever may have been the cost of manures and improvement, the improved condition and enhanced value of the land will amply cover all my outlays—although in the estimation of some of my neighbors I have been (almost recklessly) extravagant, in my treatment of the soil.

"My apology, if any is needed, for troubling you with this lengthy and desultory letter, is that I have long felt a desire to acknowledge to you personally the indebtedness I feel myself to be under to the *American Farmer*, for the valuable information received therefrom.

I am, with respect, sir, your obt.,  
EDWIN WILMER."

## REVIEW OF "THE YEAR BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND PROGRESS."

The paper of our correspondent, T. G. C., reviewing at our request the "Year Book of Agricultural Progress and Discovery," will be read with well deserved interest. The proposition maintained by him, and so strongly supported by the high authorities he quotes, is one of the highest interest, especially at this particular juncture, in the Guano Trade. "The time is not far distant," he suggests, "when science shall vindicate its supremacy, and we shall be released from the temporary bondage in which farmers are held, by an odious, and I do not hesitate to add, useless monopoly." The application of guano, or any other manure, because of the presence of ammonia, is more than useless, he maintains, their fertilising efficiency being independent of ammonia. This is surely important if true, and we wish good speed to all who assume the duty of establishing the truth. If it shall appear, that after having sent our millions beyond the seas to purchase a commodity which abounds in our soils, float in the atmosphere, and is borne to leaf and root in every drop of rain and dew, it will only show again how in other matters than those of religion, the eyes of the fool go to the ends of the earth. Let us have light.—We have eyes, but we see not.

Our friend, Major Jones, of Delaware, informs us that while the rural population of New Castle Co., Delaware, decreased nearly one thousand from 1840 to 1850, the product of wheat increased 74 per cent., and of corn 87½ per cent.—"without the aid of science or the favour of government." We fear some of our readers may take this for rather a stiff argument against science and government as concerning agriculture.—Our friend does not certainly so intend it. On the contrary, he is the friend of science, and the very warm advocate of such protection as will foster domestic manufactures of all sorts, and multiply consumers of corn and wheat in the neighbourhood of the producer. When Major Jones reads the free trade argument of Mr. Calvert, we shall expect such a "tug of war" as happens, when "Greek meets Greek."

VIRGINIA LANDS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. G. Jefferson, on another page, offering a valuable tract of land for sale on the Danville Railroad. This tract is situated we learn, in one of the best wheat and clover districts of Virginia, and is well worthy of the attention of Northern farmers, wishing to settle there.

A splendid farm in the Valley of Virginia, is also advertised at public sale on the 1st of March next, which is well worthy the attention of those desirous of purchasing in that fertile region.



## FEBRUARY.



## WORK FOR THE MONTH.

## FEBRUARY.

It is too early, except in the Southern States, to commence the operations of the farm; but it is always time to begin such arrangements as tend to secure full supplies of manure for all such spring crops as the agriculturist may intend to get in, as there are but few soils that do not require such aid, and few, if any, crops that would not be materially benefitted by applications of manure, and the more especially will such results flow where the soil is properly prepared—where, if not wet land, it may have been ploughed deep and properly pulverized by thorough and repeated harrowing and rolling—where the soil may have been reduced to a perfect state of pulverization. And upon this head we desire to impress this truth upon our reader's conviction, that next to liberal manuring, perfect preparation of the soil tends as much as anything else to increase product, and assure profit to the culturist.

It is to be hoped that our readers have availed themselves of our advice so often repeated, and so conscientiously given, and have consequently ac-

cumulated a sufficient stock to answer all the demands of their spring crops.—Those of them, however, who may have been remiss in their duty in this respect, or who may have been prevented by causes beyond their control from acquiring such supply from the resources of their own farms, should, if they have the facilities for doing so, add to their domestic resources by purchasing fertilizers of established reputation; and while recommending the purchase of fertilizers, we feel it our duty to say that, in our opinion, *Guano*, and *Bone-dust* are the most reliable ones to purchase.

While upon this part of our duty we will extract a few paragraphs from the *Rural Cyclopaedia*, a very elaborate work which we have recently imported from Edinburgh, edited with distinguished ability by the Rev. John M. Wilson, published in 1854.

The article on Manure, says:—

“The general conclusions drawn by Mr. Gardner of Barrochan in Renfrewshire, from extensive experiments conducted by himself, are that *farm-yard manure* and *guano*, half and half, say 20 or 25 cubic

yards of the former to 3 cwt. of the latter, will raise a better and heavier crop of potatoes or turnips than a full manuring of either by themselves, and at much less expense; that the land so manured is in as good condition, or indeed better, for the production of after crops than if manured with a full portion of farm-yard manure; that magnesia is necessary for the healthy growth of the potato, and if not already in the soil, must be added in the form of sulphate, carbonate, or phosphate; that most soils, except those near the sea, require common salt, which greatly improves most crops, and invariably renders grain crops heavier per bushel; that, as phosphoric acid, or the phosphates so necessary for the maturing of most crops, particularly grain and good pasture, are carried off the land in grain, milk, &c., towards large towns, means should be taken to supply the loss with *bone-dust*, animal charcoal, or other substances containing phosphoric acid; that, from the quick and beneficial effects of bones dissolved in sulphuric acid on crops, it seems fair to infer that they require a considerable portion of this acid in a free state ready at hand to be taken up either by itself or combined with magnesia or soda; that for the reasons stated guano or other substances containing much ammoniacal salts, should not, in

general be used by themselves, without the addition of other matter; that whatever be the component inorganic constituents of our cultivated crops, the procuring of these substances from natural or artificial sources, and applying them in mixture, with or without farm-yard dung, enables the soil to produce much larger crops, and of superior quality, than it could possibly do by the ordinary manurings; and that alkaline silicates being indispensable for the healthy growth of straw, and consequently of grain, alkalies must be added to all soils in which they are deficient, and particularly to moss lands in the shape of silicate of potash or silicate of soda."

"The general conclusions drawn by Mr. Priedeaux of Plymouth, from published reports of experiments of Messrs. Hannam of Yorkshire and Finnie of Mid-Lothian, are that Guano is the best of the concentrated portable manures for general purposes, and for farmers who have not the means of studying their soils and crops; that guano, thus used, in consequence of being deficient in potash, ought to be mixed with wood ashes or other vegetable materials; that different crops prefer different manures,—subject again to other variations according to the wants or state of the soil; that, for example, turnips prefer bones, either mixed with rape-dust, or accompanied with guano, or dissolved in acid,—potatoes prefer sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, or gypsum top-dressed on dung,—oats and barley prefer a top-dressing of salt and nitrate of soda,—wheat prefers nitrates, ammoniated gas liquor, or solution of bones in acid,—peas prefer gypsum,—and the pasture grasses prefer nitrates, soot, or sulphate of ammonia."

It is now many years since we first pointed out the deficiency of potash in guano, and recommended the application of wood ashes in connection with it, or some other substance affording potash. Fresh sea-weed, abounding largely in potash, would supply the place of ashes, so far as the potash is concerned, besides yielding many other constituents promotive of the growth of plants and to the maturation of their fruits. Where a supply of ashes cannot be obtained conveniently, a very excellent substitute may be found in the following mixture—the quantities being intended for an acre of land—viz:

- 20 lbs. of crude potash,
- 20 lbs. chrysalized carbonate of soda,
- 10 lbs. sulphate of soda, and
- 10 lbs. common salt.

The above substances to be intimately mixed together, sown broadcast over the field and harrowed in.

#### OATS.

Although it is too early, except in the Southern States, to put in oats, it is not too early to prepare for putting it in well everywhere:—what we mean by putting it in well, is manuring and the proper preparation of the ground, by good ploughing, thorough pulverization by the harrow and roller. The oats crop in our country is among the neglected crops, and with some few notable and praiseworthy exceptions, it is generally allotted to the poorest field, that skin-ploughed, and without manure; although when properly manured, ploughed, harrowed and rolled into fine tilth, any soil adapted to their growth may be made to yield a highly remunerating crop, from neglect it is ranked as one that affords but little profit, if any, and is denounced, improperly as we think, as an exhausting crop.

No one undertakes to underrate its importance for feeding horses, and yet few give themselves much trouble to feed the soil that is to produce the crop. If the same care were taken to prepare the land for oats—if it was treated to manure, say two-thirds as much as is given to wheat—if the ground were well prepared, and sufficient seed sown, the oat crop would yield twice or thrice as much as it ordinarily does as now managed, and might in this way be made equally remunerative as is the wheat crop. Eighty bushels to the acre, both in this country and in Europe, have been produced; such products, however, are only to be realized by proper culture, by generous manuring, by exact and deep ploughing, by reducing the soil to the finest state of subdivision, and by providing the plants with ample pasture and a generous supply of food. We have stated that 80 bushels per acre have been produced, and yet how few with us reap more than 10 or 15 bushels to the acre! Why this discrepancy in product? The reason involves no mystery—it arises mostly from neglect—from committing the oat crop to poor, unmanured and badly prepared fields. Farmers talk of the oat crop being an exhausting one—some go so far as to say that nothing will grow kindly after it. Why is the latter the case? Simply because the field on which it grew was exhausted before the oats were seeded on it, unaided by manure, and badly prepared at that.

*Time of Sowing.* The proper time of sowing oats in all parts of our country, is when from the absence of frost from the ground, the soil can be put in good order, and the seed be put in a dry bed: the earlier oats are seeded the better. Experience everywhere has proven, that, all things being equal, the early seeded oats produce the most. In the South especially it should be a paramount object to get the oat crop in at the earliest possible period. The moment the frost is out of the ground and the earth warm enough to germinate the seed, is the proper time for sowing oats.—Early sowing not only conduces to increase of quantity but to superiority of quality, the season being propitious.

*Of Manure for Oats.* We have, in our preceding remarks spoken of the necessity of manuring this crop, and we will here say, that, in our opinion, a large crop of oats cannot be grown upon a poor soil, unless that soil be aided by manure. And having thus premised we will lay down a few formulas as to quantities and kinds of manure that may be advantageously applied:

1. A compost formed of 5 two-horse loads of barn-yard or stable manure, 10 two-horse loads of woods-mould, or the same quantity of river or creek-mud, well mixed together, and permitted to remain two weeks in the compost heap, to be then broadcasted on an acre of land, ploughed in deep, the ground harrowed and rolled, will produce a good crop of oats. The ground should also receive a top-dressing of 5 bushels of ashes and 1 bushel of plaster.

2. Eight bushels of bone-dust, 10 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, and 2 bushels of salt, to be well mixed together and permitted to remain in pile 1 week, then to be spread over the ground and harrowed in, will produce an acre of good oats.

3. 200 lbs. of Guano, or even 150 lbs., to be ploughed in will produce a good acre of oats.—This application would be greatly improved in its

efficacy, if 5 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, and two bushels of salt, were broadcasted on each acre and harrowed in at the time of seeding.

4. 100 bushels of marl mixed thoroughly with 10 two-horse cart loads of barn-yard or stable manure, broadcasted and ploughed in will produce an acre of good oats.

5. Ten two-horse cart loads of marsh-mud, river-mud or creek-mud, mixed with 100 lbs. of Peruvian guano and 1 bushel of plaster, broadcasted and ploughed in, will produce an acre of good oats.

6. Twenty two-horse cart loads of sea-weed, mixed with 100 lbs. of guano, ploughed in will produce an acre of good oats.

7. Twenty two-horse cart loads of sea-weed, mixed with 5 two-horse cart loads of stable manure, mixed well together and ploughed in, will produce a good acre of oats.

8. Ten two-horse cart loads of stable manure, mixed with 4 bushels of bones, 1 bushel of plaster, 5 bushels of ashes and 1 of salt, and ploughed in will produce a good acre of oats.

**Quantity of Seed per Acre.** From 2 to 3 bushels of seed per acre should be sown: the seed should be harrowed and cross-harrowed in, the ground should then be rolled: the rolling, however, may be delayed until the oats are up and 2 or 3 inches high.

If worms attack the oats, or apprehension of an attack, from the nature of the ground, be entertained, 2 bushels of salt should be broadcasted over every acre.

#### PREPARATION OF THE SOIL FOR OATS.

In our opinion, every field intended for oats, if not wet, should be ploughed 8 inches in depth—if wet, 5 or 6 inches will be deep enough. When ploughed in spring, the furrow slices should be laid flat, the ground should then be rolled lengthwise the furrows, to close up the furrows before being harrowed. The harrowing should be lengthwise the furrows and repeated until a fine tilth is produced, then the ground should be harrowed, when it will be in readiness to receive the seed.

We hold it to be incontrovertibly true, that thorough pulverization of the soil is essential to success in the growth of this as well as in that of any other grain or other crop. Hence we desire to impress this truth upon all our readers. The product of a crop very materially depends upon the manner in which the land may have been manured, and equally so how it may have been prepared.—If the manuring has been liberal, the ploughing executed truthfully, deeply and well, the harrowing and rolling so conducted as to produce a fine tilth—a nice subdivision of the soil, the season being favorable, there can be no doubt as to the goodness of the crop, provided the elements of fertility be in the soil; and when we speak of the elements of fertility, we mean to include *inorganic* as well as *organic* food, for we believe the one just as necessary as the other to the healthful growth of plants and to the production and maturation of their fruits.

#### CORN PLANTING.

Though it is not time except far South to put in the corn crop, we wish to say to corn-planters that as the corn-plant is a hearty, nay, a voracious feeder, they should bestir themselves and accumulate an ample stock of manure, to liberally dose every acre of land that they may intend to put in corn.

#### WINTER PLOUGHING.

Should opportunity offer during this month of ploughing, have as much of your stiff clays that you intend for spring crops ploughed up. If your stiff clays, however, are what is called wet lands, we would not advise you to have them ploughed till spring. The remedy for wet stiff clays is thorough draining.

#### FENCING STUFF.

If you have not already completed your supply of stuff for fencing, do so without delay.

#### FIRE-WOOD.

If you have failed to secure your supply of fire-wood, you should lose no time in doing so.

#### OUT-HOUSES.

If you did not have your out-houses cleansed and white-washed last fall, do so at once, so as to save time next spring.

#### GARDEN AND LANE FENCES.

Examine your garden and lane fences, make all necessary repairs, and give to each a good coat of white-wash.

#### POULTRY HOUSES AND THEIR INMATES.

In the beginning of this month have your hen houses thoroughly cleaned out; remove all the straw which may have formed the old nests to your dung heap, white-wash the nests inside and outside, and when dry, put on fresh straw and form the nests nicely. Under cover, convenient to the hen-house, provide supplies of ashes and sand for the fowls to dust themselves on, provide hens also with old mortar, or chalk. In feeding them, alternate their food between corn, oats and buckwheat, and feed them moderately well, and you may very reasonably calculate on a regular supply of eggs and spring chickens. If your fowls have not free access to running water, supply them three times a day with fresh water, cleaning out the vessel that holds it every time you put in a fresh supply.

They should be fed three times a day at regular hours, not so as to make them fat, but to keep them in good condition.

#### SOWING CLOVER SEED.

As no land can be maintained in good heart unless it be furnished with the materials for keeping up its supply of mould, we would advise you to sow 12 lbs. of clover seed on every acre you may have in wheat—sow the seed as early this month as possible, taking into account the condition of the land.

If from the nature of the season and the condition of the soil you should find it impracticable to sow the clover-seed this month, you may delay it until the ground is sufficiently dry to admit a horse without danger of poaching, then sow your clover seed and roll it in with a light one-horse roller.—This operation will bury the seed in the soil, thereby encourage its germination, and benefit the wheat plants by encouraging their tillering and consolidating the earth around the roots.

Were we going to sow clover seed on our wheat fields, with every 12 lbs. of clover seed we would also sow 1 bushel of Orchard grass seed. By doing so we should calculate on securing a much larger product of grass and superior quality of hay, as well as a much better after-math pasture. After reaping the wheat we would not permit any hoof upon the field the first year, except sheep and calves.

#### PLASTERING CLOVER FIELDS.

Early this month sow 1 bushel of plaster over

every acre you have in clover. If you entertain any doubt about your land in clover, having lime and potash enough in it, top-dress it with 5 or 10 bushels of ashes per acre, the ashes will afford lime and potash sufficient.

#### IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Submit these to a close personal examination without further delay, and have such of them as may need repairs, thoroughly repaired, so that when the time comes to require their use they may be ready and at hand. Delays in matters of this kind always lead to inconvenience and loss of time, things which every notable farmer and planter should studiously avoid.

#### WORKING ANIMALS.

As the time is fast approaching when all your working animals, horses, mules and oxen, will be severely taxed with labor, they should receive increased attention and care, both in their food and stable management. They should be well fed three times a day with grain as well as hay, and be watered before each feed; they should be given 1 or 2 ozs. of salt, or the same quantity of the oyster shell lime, ashes, and salt mixture, twice or thrice a week; they should be cleaned with a currycomb, or card, and brushed or wiped down with straw night and morning. No working animal should be put into his stall in a wet and muddy condition; the mud should be cleaned off and the animal rubbed with a wisp of straw until perfectly dry. Each night he should be provided with a clean, dry bedding of straw. If a pound of flax seed meal, or cake, were mixed with their food once a week, or once in two weeks, it would be conducive to their health.

#### BROOD-MARES IN FOAL.

Treat these as we have before advised.

#### FEEDING COLTS.

There is an opinion which has got into very general credence, that colts should be meagerly fed, especially the first year, that their food should exclusively consist of hay or fodder, and that grain should not enter into their food. We have year in and year out endeavored to resist this opinion, believing it to be a pernicious one and calculated to retard the full development of the frame-work of young animals. In many instances our protests have had the desired effect of arresting this unnatural plan of raising young horses. Our plan of treatment does not extend to keeping the colts fat, but merely to preserve them in good growing condition—we would give him hay or fodder morning, noon and night, in such quantity as will keep him in good heart, and night and morning, we would give him a slight feed of crushed oats, or corn; the former we would most frequently give him, as there are more of the materials for forming flesh and muscle in oats than there is in corn, and is much less heating. Colts should be as regularly watered as the grown up horses are; they should have a shed and yard to themselves, and receive salt twice a week.

#### YOUNG CATTLE.

The preceding remarks as to the treatment of young Colts are equally applicable to young cattle as to colts.

#### SPRINGING COWS AND HEIFERS.

Some few weeks before the time of calving, such animals should have their stalls well bedded and kept clean; their long provender should be generously given them: about three weeks before calving they should have succulent slops given them.

#### MILCH COWS.

Treat these as we advised last month and the preceding one.

#### TOBACCO BEDS.

For the proper management of these see the admirable essays in preceding volumes.

#### SHEEP.

For the mode of treating these we refer to our last month's remarks.

#### BREEDING SOWS AND STORE HOGS.

Manage these as advised last month.

#### FRUITS.

Have you apples, pears, peaches, quinces, plums, apricots, damsons, cherries, grapes, growing on your farm? If not, make arrangements to plant out some of them the ensuing spring or next fall.

#### SHADE TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

If your homestead is not surrounded by shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, relieve yourself of the reproach of being without them, by planting some of each the ensuing spring.

#### APPLE ORCHARD.

Treat your orchard as we advised last month.

#### COMPOST FOR APPLE ORCHARD.

Form a compost layer and layer about of

- 10 two-horse loads of stable manure,
- 20 loads of woods-mould, swamp, river or creek-mud,
- 2 bushels of bone-dust,
- 5 bushels of ashes,
- 1 bushel of salt, and
- 1 bushel of plaster.

Throw the whole into pile, let it lay two or three weeks, then shovel it over thoroughly, so as to mix the whole of the substances well together; then give to each tree about three or four bushels of the compost, broadcast, over a circle say of 10 or 15 feet, starting from the body of the tree, all round, work it into the ground shallow with hoe or plough, say about two inches in depth; then harrow with a light one-horse harrow, taking care to avoid injuring the roots or bodies of the trees. A small harrow made with handles, is the proper kind for such work. If you give your orchard trees such a dressing, in the way we propose, you will find their productive powers greatly increased, while the quality of the fruit will be much improved.

## WORK IN THE GARDEN.

### FEBRUARY.

No opportunity should be lost during this month when the ground can be safely and effectually worked, to have the beds intended for early use, manured and spaded up. By such economy of time the gardener will be ahead of his work, a condition of all others the most to be desired in the cultivation of the garden.

#### SOWING SEEDS IN HOT-BEDS.

Sow the following kinds of Cabbage seeds in your hot-bed any time after the 20th, viz: *Early York, Large York, Nonpareil, Early Vanack, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf* and the *Drumhead*. A few inches square sown in each of these kinds will yield plants enough to afford a continuous supply of coleworts and headed cabbages for several months, commencing with the first month of summer.



**TOMATOES.**

Tomato seed may be sown in a hot-bed, any time after the 10th of the month, to raise plants for an early crop.

**EGG PLANTS.**

Sow Egg-plant seed early this month in the hot-bed to raise plants to be set out when the spring is fairly opened.

**LETTUCE.**

Sow Lettuce seed in the hot-bed any time after the 10th of the month.

**RASPBERRIES—GRAPE VINES.**

Early this month prune and tie up these. At the time of pruning give these a dressing composed of well rotted stable manure, or guano, bone-dust, ashes and plaster. This should be lightly dug in around the roots, care being observed not to injure them.

**GARDEN FRUIT TREES.**

Treat these to a dressing of a compost composed of 4 parts well rotted manure, 2 parts ashes, 1 part bone-dust and 1 part plaster. Mix the whole well together, then broadcast the manure around the tree as far as the limbs extend and dig it in shallow: then paint the bodies with a mixture composed in the proportion of 1 gallon of soft soap, 1 quart of salt and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. flour of sulphur. The whole to be thoroughly stirred and mixed together. The mixture should be put on with a whitewash brush, around the body from the earth up, and on the larger limbs as far as the operator can reach.

**FLORICULTURE—FOR FEBRUARY.**

Prepared for the American Farmer, by Jno. Feast, Florist.

The inclemency of the weather which we have had for some time past, (and such as has not been experienced for many years,) has required the utmost exertion even to keep plants from the effects of frost in a well established Greenhouse, and yet many plants have been injured in several collections; and, we fear, on the opening of Spring, there will be a great destruction of plants growing out of doors, that are a little tender, though the snow will protect and help the roots in some measure, more than when fully exposed to the frost, as less changes take place, which clearly proves that shade is necessary for the preservation of most plants when frozen, until a natural thaw takes place.—For example, put two plants of a similar character, one on the north and the other on the south side of a fence; the one on the north side will be little injured, whilst perhaps the other will be cut down to the root, owing to the sudden changes experienced, by the action of the sun in a frozen state; and we recommend shading of any choice plants, out of doors, as a protection. The chief employment of the month will be confined to the house. Keep plants as hardy as possible without injury—they will look better in Spring; but as they begin to grow, will require more heat. Many plants will be in bloom at this time, and the house will assume a fine appearance. Keep every thing neat and clean; and have things in readiness for Spring.

**SADDLERY AND HARNESS.**—We call attention of our country as well as city friends, to the advertisement of Mr. Hunt, in this paper. We are satisfied, from personal examination, that the articles manufactured by this gentleman will compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this country or Europe, either in point of style or

finish, or durability of workmanship, and we can with pleasure commend him to the patronage of our friends. It will be seen that he has removed his establishment from his old stand.

**INSPECTION OF GUANO.**—In obedience to an order of the House of Delegates of Md. the Inspector of Guano reports:—"that during the term of his office, commencing May 1st, 1854, there has been imported into Baltimore 107,811 tons, all of which he has inspected. That he has also inspected 3,479 tons imported previous to his term of office—of which 69,387 tons were inspected the first year of his term. The inspections thus far have fallen off 21,856 tons, as compared with the same months of previous years—and that his compensation under the law, for inspecting the first year, ending May 1, 1855, was \$2,367.77, after deducting \$3,960.94 for the expenses of fitting of offices, laboratory, rent, scales for weighing, advertising required by law, clerk hire, &c. &c.

**PERU.—The Guano Trade.**—In introducing to the National Convention a bill to authorise the sale of the guano on the Chincha Islands, Sr. Roca made the following statement.

The net produce of a ton of guano to Peru, sold in England, is \$23 05; in the United States it is only \$21 05. The loss to Peru by perils of the sea, waste in loading, transshipment, &c. is calculated at 12 per cent. The quantity of guano on the Island is thus estimated:

The North Island, according to the estimate of Sr. Faraguet, a French engineer, in 4,189,477 tons. The Middle Island, according to the estimate of Sr. Castaun Canas and others, 2,505,948 tons. The South Island, according to the same authority, 5,694,677 tons. Total, 12,376,100 tons.

From official returns, it appears that the quantity exported from November, 1853, to October, 1855, was 780,000, or in two years, 800,000 tons, valued at \$20,000,000.

The national debt of Peru at the present time is \$46,698,889; yearly interest of which is \$2,101,750.

**THE NEW GUANO ISLAND.**—The New York Journal of Commerce learns that the gentlemen interested in the newly discovered Guano Island in the Pacific, and who dispatched the ship "Corea" therefor last August, received advices by the last Pacific mail, that their second expedition, under command of Capt. Edward W. Turner, sailed from San Francisco on the 2d ultimo.

The bearer of despatches directing Commodore Mervine to order one of the Pacific Squadron under his command to the Island to protect the interest of the Company, had arrived at San Francisco; that the Commodore took a lively interest in the enterprise, and was making arrangements to dispatch a vessel at the earliest moment.

Captain Turner informed the Company that they might expect him back to San Francisco by the last of March, with news that they were ready to load ships at the Islands, and advised them to secure all the tonnage bound to the Pacific which would be discharged, and ready to sail from such ports, any time after that date.

The voyage from San Francisco, Australia, and other Pacific ports, is the United States, is represented to be more than a month shorter, via the new guano islands, than Chincha Islands.

## MAKING AND SAVING OF MANURES.

INGLEWOOD, ALBEMARLE Co., VA., NOV. 16, 1855.

*To the Editors of the American Farmer.*

Gentlemen: It has been many a long day since I gave you a chat; it has not been for the want of inclination, nor from any under appreciation of your still most valuable paper, and the much good advice you so kindly give to the numerous enquirers after the many ways to the highest grade of agricultural perfection.

Your paper is always a welcome guest. It is read with pleasure and profit, and the old numbers of years gone by are often diligently overhauled, more especially in these times of high pressure farming, caused in a great measure by the high prices of all crops of every kind, which has stimulated the farmer to his mightiest efforts, and put him to his wit's end, to manufacture and buy all the manures possible to be made on the farm or purchased abroad. As the Guano is often hard to get, and from its exorbitant price often harder to pay for, the reflecting farmer must and will cast about to see if some article cannot be had nearer home, and at a more reasonable cost. Now I have thought this article might be found in Lime, when aided by a reasonable dose of well made manures, out of the numerous ingredients afforded as the natural productions of our farms, in the way of rich offals of every crop, leaves from the woods, weeds from the fields, old field broom straw, briars from the hedge rows and fence corners, and mud from the old and new made ditches, all of which when nicely collected and diligently carried to the farm pen, as litter for the well kept and fed stock, will make such a bulk of rich manure as would make the most sober sided farmer amongst us cry out in the Spring, "Where on earth did it all come from?" This is no fiction—it is fact, such as I have experienced; and I have learned how to do much of it from the American Farmer. It is a very great advantage to have such a bulk of manure at one's disposal in the merry months of Spring, when one's hopes seem highest and his energies wax strongest. But this is not the only advantage; it is a very great advantage to have all these pests gathered up in the form of a rich manure, instead of spreading themselves all over our own and our neighbors' farms, and if all would do it how vastly different would be the net proceeds of our farms, and the beauty of our country. Can this be done? some next year's farmer may say.—Yes, it can and should be done. It would be a good and wise act in our legislatures, if they would doubly tax the old fields pouring out to every breeze their myriads of poisonous seeds, by which the diligent farmer is often sorely troubled.

I have used some lime, but not with manures made upon the farm; it was chiefly mixed with ashes from the farm and lime kiln, and was mostly used last January or February, as a top dressing upon guanoed wheat, at the rates of five bushels of lime and five of ashes per acre, applied by the hand—quite a heavy work, say about one hundred bushels per day with five hands; all sifted, mixed and carried in a wagon to the fields by these hands, yet it paid well upon the wheat, and the line can now distinctly be seen upon the clover and grasses, though the entire field was alike guanoed. With this operation I am now well pleased. I also made an application of lime and the scrapings of my mill race thrown into a mixed pile during the winter, as I hauled the lime fresh from the kiln.—

About the 1st of March, upon land well ploughed, I harrowed it in, and on 1st of May I laid off my tobacco rows with a one horse McCormick plough, and sifted by hand along each row about one hundred and fifty pounds of Peruvian guano per acre. It was my best tobacco, and the best I ever made, and as good as I ever saw, though this has been the very best crop year in my time, in these parts. This year has made almost every pretender a pretty sharp farmer, unmindful as we all too much are of the blessings of the most favorable year we have ever seen. These experiments were all made with guano and lime. I very much regret not having made some with farm pen manures, and without anything but the lime itself. Upon my clover lot I spread from the wagons eighty-four bushels of lime, at the rates of about twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre, which has acted up to my highest expectations. Lime was used upon this farm four or five years ago upon a field in the like cultivation and crop, which has been lying out ever since, the lime part showing plainly in the luxuriance of the clover and in the almost entire absence of what we call broom straw. Now I have good reason so far for having great faith in lime, and hope to use some five thousand bushels this winter and next spring. Will you please give me a hint as to your idea of its best application, and upon what crops; it is said it is wrong to use it with farm pen manures; yet I confess I am one of those who do not believe all that is said is true, for my experiments with lime and guano were in quick succession of each other, and the result was entirely satisfactory—then why not lime and farm pen manures?

I have the largest crop of corn stalks I have ever had. I neither pulled any fodder nor cut any tops, nor did I cut up any corn in time to save any of that rich feed it makes when cut and shocked in time, owing to my having a crop of tobacco too large for my force, and building a tobacco house too large for any man to have; hence I had not the time to devote to this profitable mode of saving the very best winter provender. So I am hauling up the corn upon the stalks, pulling off the corn, then shucking it, salting and putting away the shucks, and putting the stalks in the farm pen just as fast as the stock pick them over. I hope to get them all in by the first of January, upon which the sheep and cattle are penned at night, and in good weather during the day are out upon a yet fine field of grass. My present plan is, to spread over the farm pen (when all the stalks are in) a good dose of lime, then cover over with leaves, corn cobs, old wheat straw, and other rubbish, upon which to keep my stock, day and night, well fed until spring; then scrape and mix the entire mass thoroughly, and take it to the field. What think you of it? is it not best, with such manure, to top dress grass lands? I have long thought that the best way to use all manures, until of late the chinch bugs have forced me out of top dressing, giving too good a winter protection to them.

I have long been of the opinion that a thin or poor farm could be more rapidly and profitably improved by not keeping any more stock than just enough for the use of the farm, and using the straw as top dressing, and permitting the grass and weeds to fall as a top dressing for one or more years. Now add to this course lime; would it not improve very rapidly? Cannot some of your correspondents give us a little light upon this plan?—What has become of Mr. J. Wallace, near Cam-

bridge, Dorchester Co., Md., who gave us a good article upon lime experiments on his farm? (Page 226 of the fifth vol. of the Am. Farmer.) Could he not be induced to favor us with the present results of his lime experiments? I for one would be greatly obliged to him. Could not Mr. John Q. Hewlett, of your city, and Mr. Bryan Jackson, of Bloomfield Farm, near Wilmington, Del., be induced to cheer us of the South with a statement of their doings, of their crops, improvement of lands, and how done. If more of your good farmers could be induced to give us an article upon their mode of conducting their farms, and treatment to stock, it would make your labors much less and render your paper vastly instructive to a great many of your subscribers. With best wishes for the agricultural interest,

Yours, respectfully,

G. C. GILMER.

We have in type another communication from Mr. Gilmer, and one from "*Albemarle*," in answer to J. W. K. in our last, in which they show that there is no danger to the Corn crop, as feared by our correspondent, from the Joint Worm. We are reluctantly compelled to defer them to our next.

We hope the call made upon Mr. Wallace and others, will meet with a prompt response. The interesting experiments by Mr. W. published in our journal at the time alluded to by our correspondent, attracted much attention, and we wonder that the subject has not been since continued by him. We hope he may be able to spare sufficient time from his senatorial duties at the seat of our State government, to permit him to give us a continuation of the results of his operations then commenced. We would also be gratified to hear from Mr. Wilmer, who informs us in his letter that he has kept a regular account of his cropping. Let the farmers speak out, as the spirit of inquiry is abroad, and practical demonstrations are, after all said and done, the only reliable sources from whence information can be drawn.

**Farm Wanted.**—We have received a number of replies to an advertisement in our last, for a farm in Virginia. To save the trouble of replying to each letter, we would inform the writers that their letters are in the hands of the party advertising.

As the advertiser can only select one out of the number offered, others who may wish to make investments in Eastern Va. lands, would do well to call on us and examine the descriptions given in these letters. It would no doubt facilitate their operations, and it is probable some good bargains may be obtained.

#### GOV. LIGON ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The tone of the message on the unhappy discussion of the slavery question, is in good taste and temper, and the message on this subject is a true exponent of Maryland sentiment,—moderation in asserting, but unmistakable and unmoveable firmness in maintaining our rights. Blustering is no sign of courage, and the cause of right and truth has its strength rather in "quietness" than in noisy defiance. The people of Maryland are as one man in their determination to repel any insolent interference with their affairs, but they do not find it necessary to be forever saying so.

#### STATE AID TO AGRICULTURE.

GREENWOOD, 10th Jan'y. 1856.

To the Editors of the American Farmer.

Gentlemen: In publishing my speech upon the 41st article of the Bill of Rights in the late Maryland Reform Convention, you have copied one important typographical error, which very materially weakens the force of the comparison I attempted to institute between the appropriations to Commerce and Agriculture by the State of Maryland, and which I regret you did not give me an opportunity to correct before you went to press.

The sentence as printed makes me say that the State of Maryland has appropriated to commerce \$15,424,381 44; to agriculture \$1,000,000; when in fact the State had appropriated *nothing* to agriculture, with the very small exception noted in the speech.

The sentence as delivered, and as corrected in the Vol. of Debates\* a few pages in advance of the speech you copied, reads thus—

"For the encouragement of commerce the little State of Maryland has gone in debt \$15,424,381 44; for the encouragement of agriculture \$0,000,000."

The substitution of the figure 1 for the cypher, you will see makes an important difference.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me in publishing my speech, and wishing to stand correctly upon the pages of your useful journal, I am induced to trouble you with the above.

Very truly your friend,

A. B. DAVIS.

[\*We were at a loss in reading the item of expenditure in behalf of Agriculture, to determine in what manner this one million had been appropriated, but did not notice the correction to which Mr. Davis allude\* —Ed. Farmer.]

#### BALTIMORE MARKETS—JAN'Y 29, 1856.

The weather during the past month has been unprecedentedly severe, blocking up our harbor with ice, and in a great measure preventing vessels from leaving or reaching our wharves. This had an effect on trade, and but little business has been done. In our last we noted the fact, that the rumors of peace in Europe, with other causes, had affected the price of breadstuffs. This question has not yet been settled, but the latest arrivals furnish strong evidences that but little expectation was entertained that the Czar would accept the terms proposed to him by the Allies, but will attempt to gain time by proposing other terms. In the meantime, preparations are being made by all the belligerents, on a gigantic scale, for the next campaign, and it is very probable that other nations than those already committed to the war, will be drawn into the conflict. Sweden will positively unite with the Allies, and Spain, it is said, has also concluded to do so. In consequence of this state of the question, a reaction had taken place at the latest dates, in flour and grain, and the price had advanced in the European markets, which has had some effect on our own, as fresh orders from Europe were brought out by the last steamer.

We quote Howard street Flour, \$3.50; City Mills, \$3.25, 8.37—Rye Flour, \$6—Corn Meal, \$4.25 for City Mills, and \$3.50 for country—Wheat, good red, \$1.55-1.60, and \$1.55-2.05 for good to prime whites—supply small—Corn, yellow, 72a75c per measured bushel, and 76a78c per bushel of 56 lbs.—white corn, 70a73c for good lots, per measured bushel—Rye, Pa., \$1.18a1.20, and Md., \$1.06a1.10—Oats, 36a38c for Pa., 5a5½c—Cloverseed, 89.25 per bushel—Timothy seed, \$3.22a3.50—Flaxseed, \$1.90a2—Whiskey, 33c for Ohio, 32 for Pa.—Cattle, \$34 on the hoof, equal to \$6a8.75 nett—generally of an inferior quality; some extra cattle sold at \$5.12 on the hoof—Live Hogs, \$7.50a7.75 per 100 lbs., slaughtered, \$6.50a6.75—Sheep, \$4a5 per 100 lbs. gross—Guano, Peruvian, \$58 per ton, delivered, but prices fluctuating, and likely to advance—Colombian, \$31 to 32—Mexican A. A., \$33a36, inferior marks in proportion—Tobacco, but little doing, as no shipments can be made at present.

## MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR LIGON.

We are indebted to His Excellency Gov. Ligon, for a pamphlet copy of his Message to the Legislature of Maryland, at the opening of the session in December—and as Marylanders, we feel the highest pride, in the contemplation of the position which our glorious old Commonwealth maintains at the present time, as so ably set forth by His Excellency, who commences his message with the following congratulatory remarks upon the present condition of the State :

"I have great pleasure in congratulating you, upon the highly favorable auspices under which you are thus assembled, emanating from the unembarrassed condition of the Finances of the State, and the general prosperity which pervades every department of business and industry. Coming to the discharge of your Constitutional duties directly from the people, and from recent intimate association with your respective constituencies, doubtless, familiar with their necessities and wishes, I indulge the hope, that your deliberations may result in the adoption of measures, calculated to promote, in a great degree, the permanent prosperity, and welfare of the State."

The Governor refers to the Report of the Comptroller for a statement of the finances of the State, from which we gather the following facts :

There was received into the Treasury, in the fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1855, from all sources the sum of \$1,200,762.58, to which is to be added the balance in the Treasury at the end of the preceding year, amounting to the sum of \$378,123.98, making the aggregate receipts for the year 1855, \$1,578,886.58.

The disbursements of the Treasury for the year ending 30th September, 1855, were in the aggregate \$985,964.53, leaving remaining in the Treasury at the end of the year, applicable to future demands, the sum of \$592,922.03.

There was received into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1855, on account of the Sinking Fund the sum of \$263,025.87, all of which said sum was during the same period disbursed in investments for the use of the same. The amount of stock standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 30th September, 1854, was \$3,158,637.53, and the amount added to the same during the year 1855, was \$268,112.42, so that the aggregate value of the stock standing to the credit of that Fund at the close of the year 1855, is \$3,426,749.95.

At the close of the fiscal year, 1855, the aggregate of the Public Debt of the State, was \$15,132,909.00. Of this amount the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, pays the interest upon \$3,200,000.00, the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canals, furnish the means for paying the interest of \$1,000,000, and the Northern Central Rail Way Company hereafter furnishes money to pay interest upon \$1,500,000, leaving to be derived from other sources, interest on the sum of \$9,432,909.00.

The Sinking Fund, as hereinbefore shown, holds of this debt \$3,426,749.95, of which amount, so held by the Sinking Fund, there was purchased, during the last two years \$556,045.24, and there has been called in for redemption, and paid for out of the surpluses in the Treasury, for those two years the amount of \$211,433.31, so that during

the last two years there has been absorbed of the Public Debt, absolutely, by cancellation and redemption, the sum of \$211,433.31, and virtually by purchase, for the Sinking Fund, the further sum of \$556,045.24, making an absorption, actual and virtual, of \$767,478.55, within that period.

This exhibit of our finances, is indeed of the most gratifying character, and places the State in a position to render justice to sundry great interests, which have been too long neglected, and the Governor under the circumstances, has evinced in his recommendation to the Legislature, statesman-like qualities of the highest order. His recommendation of a more efficient public school system for the counties, should meet with a hearty response from every philanthropic mind in our State, and we most earnestly pray that the Legislature may cordially unite with the Governor, in establishing upon an enduring foundation, such an admirable system as that with which our city is favored.

Upon the subject of aid to the Agricultural interests of the State, Gov. Ligon has taken high ground, and has said, and well said, all that any reasonable mind could desire, upon the subject—and we know that we but speak the unanimous voice of the farmers of Maryland, when we tender him their thanks for the patriotic recommendations in their behalf. He says :

"The agricultural interests of the State has been in a great measure overlooked by the Legislature. I feel it my duty to call your especial attention to the subject, and to recommend that something be done for the increased development of our landed resources, and for the promotion of agricultural education. The pursuit of agriculture is incomparably the most important of all the avocations of life. It constitutes the basis upon which the permanent prosperity of all others is founded, and is surely entitled, equally with others, to the favor and patronage of the Government.

The great and uncomplaining class of our people, the tillers of the soil, who have always contributed so largely to the support of the Government, and upon whom in seasons of pecuniary embarrassment and trial, the burdens of the State have been so profusely thrown, have been most sadly neglected. They have relied mainly upon their own unaided resources, and have been content to await the slow returns of patient and plodding labor and industry, rather than seek the uncertain and capricious aid which might be obtained from the favor of Government. It is, however, extremely gratifying to perceive the increased zeal and interest which is beginning to pervade public sentiment, in relation to this elevating and ennobling pursuit. No one who has attended the annual exhibitions of the State Agricultural Society for the last few years, can fail to be struck with the vast improvement and progress in agricultural science, which has been attained within this brief period.

I respectfully submit that this is an auspicious time to encourage an association whose efforts have been attended with such public benefits. This society sustained thus far by private liberality and enterprise, has spread abroad through the com-



munity most useful and practical information; by stimulating labor and rewarding skill and industry, it has done much to arouse the dormant energies of the people in behalf of an interest which lies at the foundation of all national prosperity. With a view to the promotion of a more practical and thorough agricultural education, as well as the more general diffusion among the people of those elementary and well established principles of agricultural science, which can as well be learned in youth, as by the slow process of personal experience, the members of this Society, together with many of the most enlightened and public spirited citizens of the State, have long advocated the necessity of establishing an Agricultural College, with an experimental farm attached, wherein these principles might be practically taught with all the aids and advantages which such an institution would afford. The organization of an institution of this character is now under consideration. In the event of its receiving from private sources such support as will admit of a reasonable probability of the success of the undertaking, so fully impressed am I, with the eminent advantages of such an institution, and believing that its benefits would be coextensive with the entire limits of the State, that I do not hesitate most earnestly to recommend, that such liberal aid be extended to this noble enterprise as its importance demands, and as it may be in the power of the State to bestow. I am satisfied the Legislature could render no service, that would be more generally acceptable to the people of the State."

## CONTEST OF CORN MILLS.

### A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

**MR. CHARLES LEAVITT**, proprietor of the Excelsior Corn Mill, gives the following challenge on the 14th of November, in the Mansfield Herald:

"The undersigned, Patentees of the Excelsior Mill, now offer a silver cup to any Little Giant, or any other Mill, that will grind faster or finer than the Excelsior Mill, of the same size."

"CHARLES LEAVITT."

This is done, in part, as an excuse for his defeat, in a contest with the Little Giant, wherein a committee of his own friends gave the silver cup to our Mill, as having ground faster and finer than his.

We now accept the above, presuming, at the same time, the judges are to consider the amount of power applied, to be determined by a Dinanometer, and the time being determined by the number of revolutions, these items undoubtedly being an unintentional omission of Mr. L. in the above challenge. As he has made no mention of time or place, we will name 22nd of February, and Cincinnati Public Square, on Ninth Street, as time and place. And in order to make the matter more interesting, we offer to Mr. L., or any other man's Mill, a silver service, valued at \$250, that shall, on that occasion excel the Little Giant. The judges to be selected by the President of the Hamilton Co. Agricultural Society. In order to have a concert of action, we would solicit Mr. L. and all other competitors, to signify their intention by letter to us before the 1st of February, which we pledge ourself to publish in the Cincinnati Gazette immediately, in order that those interested may be well apprised of the coming contest. We are prompted to this course by the multiplied efforts of numerous parties to fasten upon the public, mills, calling them "better mills," "superior mills," "improvements on the Little Giant," &c., also representing that they have beaten the Little Giant, &c. &c. All we ask is a fair test. Now pitch in gentlemen, and take the prize.

SCOTT & HEDGES.

The above celebrated Mills are for sale by our enterprising townsmen,

ROBBINS & BIBB.

Of the Baltimore Stove House, 39 Light St. Balto.

N. B.—We have added another Mill—No. 1—to the set which we offer at the low price of \$38, which will grind from 6 to 8 bushels per hour, with one horse, and have greatly reduced the prices of all the others.

R. & B.

Feb-1st

## THE "YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL,

**MANUFACTURED BY E. WHITMAN & CO.,** will supersede all other Corn and Cob Mills, as soon as its great advantages are known. This mill can be used Ten years at a cost of only \$9, while any other mill doing the same amount of work, will cost at least \$200, and besides, the "Young America" is more simple and has more strength as well as durability. It will grind from 8 to 30 bushels per hour according to fineness of the meal. Price with an extra set of grinding plates, rendering it equal to two Mills, \$50.

FARMERS may form some idea of the value of this Mill by the excitement it has produced among some of the dealers in other mills. They have been completely taken by surprise by the "debut" of "Young America," in the field, whose first appearance was at the Ohio State Fair, where it received the first premium over the Star Mill, Little Giant, and all others, and the field then taken from them has been held ever since—as the Star Mill and Little Giant has never taken a premium over "Young America" at any Fair in the United States.

Farmers should bear this in mind, when they read the glowing statements of our "enterprising Townsmen," of the great number of premiums having been awarded to the Little Giant in the West; that this was before the advent of "Young America," and since its appearance, such has never taken place.

We do not deem it necessary to reply to such windy and trashy statements, as have appeared in advertisement and paid communications of interested parties. We know that "our enterprising townsmen" have an abundance of this kind of "Capital," and we are perfectly willing that they shall invest it in this community, as we are confident that it will be justly appreciated.

E. WHITMAN & Co.,

No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

Feb-1

CLEVELAND, PRINCE GEORGE'S Co., Jan. 23d, 1856.

Messrs. Whitman & Co.,

I received your letter yesterday, requesting an opinion of the merits of your Corn and Cob Mill (the Young America.) As it respects its capacity for crushing and grinding Corn for feeding stock, I have never seen it equalled. It is certainly everything that could be wished for.

Yours, ALLEN P. BOWIE.

## TO FARMERS, MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & SEEDS. Cottingham & Johnston

**RETURN** their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on our house for the last ten years, and ask a continuance of the same. Both members of the firm are practical mechanics in the business. We are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements in great variety, viz: Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Wheat Drills, Wheat Fans, Grain Cradles, McCormick's Reaper, Scott's Little Giant Corn Crusher, Corn Shellers, Corn Planters, and Ploughs of all kinds, among which we invite the special attention of farmers to our new Chesapeake Plough. It has given great satisfaction in Maryland and Virginia, on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay. Hence its name.

We shall continue to manufacture and sell only such goods as we have confidence in ourselves. We are resolved not to sell any fancy article in our line of utility. All of the above we offer at Wholesale or Retail. We have recently connected the Seed Department with our old business, and are prepared to supply all orders for Field and Garden Seed, warranted fresh and genuine.

COTTINGHAM & JOHNSON.

Feb 1 No. 150 Pratt street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

MEXICAN GUANO,

OF superior quality, A. A. containing from 58 to 66 per cent. Bone Phosphate of lime.

Also A. A. containing 49.14 per cent. Lower grades marked B. containing 41.38 per cent, and C. containing 30.68 per cent.

Of direct importation, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by

STIRLING & AHRENS.

Feb 1-1st

54 Buchanan's Wharf.

**HARNESS, SADDLERY, TRUNKS, &c.**

**SAMUEL HUNT**, has removed to No. 202 BALTIMORE street, between St. Paul's and Charles street, where he is now extensively engaged in the Manufacture of

TRAVELLING TRUNKS,

HARNESS of all descriptions, including his patent

Life-Preserving Harness,

Lady's and Gentlemen's SADDLES,

BRIDLES, WHIPS, COLLARS, &c.

And has for Sale in season, a large assortment of BURLAP ROBES, FLY NETS, and HORSE COVERS, which he will sell at prices as reasonable as the same quality of work can be bought in this or any other city.

**SAMUEL HUNT,**

No. 202, Balto. st. between St. Paul's and Charles Street.  
feb 1-1y

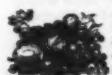
**COLOMBIAN GUANO.**

**162 TONS** Superior quality COLOMBIAN GUANO, containing per Inspector's analysis 87.100 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, received per Brig Pauline, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by

STIRLING & AHRENS,

54 Buchanan's Wharf.

We call the particular attention of farmers and dealers to this valuable fertilizer.  
feb 1-1f

**AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.**

**JUST** received by steamers via New York, our supply of fresh and genuine Seeds, viz., Early Short Top, Scarlet and other early Radish, early and late Peas, large and premium Flat Dutch, Drumhead, Savoy, and all other kinds of Cabbage, early late, and Walcheron Cauliflower, Early Purple Cape Brocoli, Early Blood Turnip, Long and half long Blood Beet, Long Horn, Long Orange and Belgian Carrot, White Solid Celery, Parsley, Spinage, Turnip, Red, White and Yellow Onion, White Sugar and Mangel Wurtzel Beets, Tomato, Egg Plant, Cucumber, Flower Seeds, Ault's improved Swede or Ruta Baga, with all other Seeds and Beans in our line, all of which are of the same superior quality as those heretofore sold by us, which have given so much satisfaction. For Sale by

**SAMUEL AULT & SON,**

Corner Calvert and Water Streets, Baltimore, Md.  
feb 1-2t

**OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.**

THE UNDERSIGNED has now on hand a large number of Osage Orange plants, 1 & 2 years old, ready for setting in hedge. Price \$8 & \$10 per 1000. Also fresh seed gathered under the direction of my own agents, and warranted, price \$25 per bushel, or \$1 per lb.

Address early H. W. PITKIN, Manchester, Connecticut. Orders for Plants or Seeds are also filled at the Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store of BYSUNE PITKIN & Co. Louisville, Kentucky.

A pamphlet giving full directions for securing hedge Seed to purchasers.  
feb 1-2t

**WYANDOT PROLIFIC CORN FOR SALE**—The Great Agricultural Wonder of the Age!—Plant 1 kernel in each hill, four feet apart at the North, 5 or 6 feet at the South—Yield, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BUSHELS PER ACRE.

☞ The Corn will be warranted genuine, and sufficient put in a parcel to plant an acre, with instructions for cultivating. Price, one dollar and fifty cents, delivered in New York. Money or P. O. Stamps must always accompany the order, (with proper instructions how to send.)

Those who order it sent by mail, and remit \$4, will receive (post paid) sufficient to plant one acre; \$2, a half an acre; \$1, a quarter of an acre. Orders for a less quantity will not be filled, unless at double the above rates.

☞ All orders, or for Circulars giving full particulars, address  
**J. C. THOMPSON,**

February, 1855. Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

A small parcel will be on sale at American Farmer Office.

**MEXICAN GUANO.**—The undersigned has now on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price,

GROUND WHITE MEXICAN GUANO—A.

" Brown " " A. A.

And will continue to receive supplies during the season.

**C. R. PEARCE,**

63 Buchanan's Wharf.

fe 1

**VALUABLE FARM NEAR BALTIMORE FOR SALE.**

—We offer for sale FORTY-NINE ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, situated south of the Clairmont estate, three quarters of a mile north of the Philadelphia road, and a quarter of a mile east of the proposed City Avenue; full one half the land is a rich alluvial meadow, producing abundant grain and grass crops. The upland is a clay loam and in a good condition for the reception of crops. The entire tract is susceptible of the highest improvement, both as regards character of the land and situation. There is a GOOD ORCHARD of various kinds of fruit, all in full bearing; a well adjoining the dwelling, and a spring within fifty feet of the door. THE DWELLING is a TWO STORY BRICK, containing four rooms, with a frame wash-house adjoining; also a good frame stable, corn and cart-house, chicken-house, &c. This farm is well adapted for a MARKET GARDEN or DAIRY FARM, or by the requisite improvements could be rendered one of the most beautiful COUNTRY RESIDENCES around Baltimore. If not sold previous to next April, it will be offered at public sale at the Exchange. Terms very liberal.

**WILLIAM CORSE,**

R. SINCLAIR, JR.,

Executors of R. Sinclair, dec'd.

☞ For terms apply to Wm. CORSE, on the premises or to R. SINCLAIR, Jr., No. 62 Light St.  
feb 1-1t

**SUPERIOR DEVON CATTLE.**

THE subscriber can supply Devon Cattle of the best blood, and of all ages. His stock has been obtained from the most reliable sources, and bred with the greatest care. Applications may be made to JNO. G. TURPIN, Esq., of Cloverdale, Chesterfield Co. Va., or to the subscriber at Rockville, Montgomery County, Md.  
feb 1-1y

THOS. W. STONESTREET.

**To Beekeepers! Patent Hives!**

THE ELECTRIC BEEHIVE and DRONE TRAP combines novelty, simplicity, convenience, protection, economy and profit, has been awarded the First Premium over all other Hives they have competed with at the various State and County Fairs, and are acknowledged by hundreds of Beekeepers, in nearly half the States of the Union, to be decidedly the best improvement for the management of Bees ever offered them.

Hives, or the right to make for individual use, can be obtained from the subscribers, the duly authorized agents of Clarke Wheeler, the Patentee, for the States of Virginia and Maryland. The "Beekeeper's Guide," to fully illustrate and explain the merits of said improvement, may be had gratis upon application.

**RICE & NORRIS,**

Agricultural Implement Store,  
46 and 48 Light street, Baltimore.

**Ray & Co.'s American Reaper and Mower.**

WE respectfully request all Agriculturists intending to procure Reapers or Mowers for the next harvest, to examine the above Machine before purchasing elsewhere. In the next number of the "American Farmer" a more particular description of the Machine and evidences of its superior value will be presented to the public. It has no cog-wheels, pulleys, pinions, cranks or belting, so complicated and cumbersome in all others.

**RAY & CO.,**

No. 50 S. Frederick st., Baltimore, Md.

I have one of Hussey's and one of McCormick's. I am so convinced of the superiority of Messrs. Ray & Co.'s American Reaper and Mower that I have ordered one.

feb-1t **RICHARD GREEN,** of Hartford County.

**ANALYSIS OF SOILS, GUANO, MANURES, and all other Commercial products,** performed with accuracy and dispatch, by Dr. Isaiah Deck, Consulting Chemist, &c. 18 Exchange Place, New York. Dr. Deck has been specially engaged for 17 years in the above, as well as every branch of Analytical Chemistry, and can give the most satisfactory references.  
feb-1t

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# ADVERTISING SHEET.

## A MERICAN FARMER

VOL. XI.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY, 1856.

No. 8.

### FARMERS! ATTENTION!! GUANO EXCELLED BY "DE BURG." DISSOLVED BONES AND GUANO.

The great advantage De Burg's Super-Phosphate has over Guano, is attributed to the large amount of fertilizing matter, (Phosphates and Ammonia), which it contains.

It is a settled point with Chemists and scientific farmers, that Peruvian Guano only supplies about one half of the Phosphates that is required to Grow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Vegetables, &c.; and that is the reason that land becomes exhausted and impoverished by its continued application. Whereas De Burg's Super-Phosphate supplies more than is required by the crops and is quite as effective in its action of inducing early maturity as Guano, much more durable and fertilizing to the soil, and less volatile.

It is adapted for all Crops, and all Soils, as a proof of which we subjoin testimonials from nearly every county in the State, and from Va., from every variety of Soil, and from gentlemen well known to every farmer in Maryland and Virginia, some of whom have tried it for the past 2 years on fall and spring Crops, with pleasing results.

**BALTIMORE Co.**—Wm. KIMMEL, Esq., says: "I found the 'De Burg' superior to either Peruvian or Mexican Guano used separately or compounded on Corn, Oats and Vegetables."

**HARFORD Co.**—STEVENSON ARCHER, Esq., says: "I applied De Burg on Corn and it produced the same effect as No. 1 Peruvian Guano same number of pounds per acre used."

**Cecil Co.**—JAMES M'CAY, Esq., says: "De Burg has no equal in my opinion for spring Crops. I have raised 70 Bush. Corn per acre."

**KENT Co.**—FRANCIS CANN, Esq., says: "The corn and potatoes grown by the De Burg were superior in quality and quantity to those grown by No. 1 Peruvian Guano, same rate per acre."

**QUEEN ANN'S Co.**—ARTHUR E. SUDLER, Esq., says: "My Corn grown by De Burg was as good if not better than my neighbors who used No. 1 Peruvian Guano, same rate per acre."

**TALBOT Co.**—W. P. LEVERTON, Esq., says: "My Corn grown by De Burg has been the theme of general conversation, my neighbors say I have the best Corn they have seen on the land for 20 years, and are much discouraged with Guano and give De Burg the preference."

**CAROLINE Co.**—JAS. H. BARWICK, Esq., says: "I am so thoroughly satisfied with De Burg that I shall use it in future in preference to Peruvian Guano."

**DORCHESTER Co.**—THOMAS J. FRAZIER, Esq., says: "I applied De Burg on Wheat same rate per acre as No. 1 Peruvian Guano, I could not see any difference in the yield of the two; it is more fertilizing than guano."

**SOMERSETT Co.**—W. H. JONES, Esq., says: "De Burg is in my opinion preferable to No. 1 Peruvian Guano. I have used it on Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, &c."

**WORCESTER Co.**—E. BOSTON, Esq., says: "I would rather have De Burg than Guano, if they were both same price. I applied both separately on Corn, Potatoes, &c."

**ST. MARY'S Co.**—W. C. BAYNE, Esq., says: "I consider 'De Burg' fully equal to No. 1 Peruvian Guano."

**CHARLES Co.**—WALTER MITCHELL, Esq., says: "I have heard 'De Burg' highly spoken of by those who have used it. I intend to try it as a top dressing on Wheat in the spring."

**PRINCE GEORGE'S Co.**—R. MCGREGOR, Esq., says: "The De Burg in my opinion is far superior to Peruvian Guano. A small handful to each hill, produced 330 Barrels Corn on 25 acres of land that never yielded more than 8 Barrels per acre before."

**CALVERT Co.**—JNO. P. WAILES, Esq., says: "I consider 'De Burg' fully equal to No. 1 Peruvian Guano."

**ANNE ARUNDEL Co.**—HUGH M'CALL, Esq., says: "I have used De Burg on my spring Crops and prefer it to Peruvian Guano. It is more fertilizing and lasts longer than Guano, and grows better Crops."

**HOWARD Co.**—ANDREW ELLICOTT, Esq., says: "He considers 'De Burg' \$10 per Ton cheaper and more lasting than Peruvian Guano."

**CARROLL Co.**—SAMUEL BENTZ, Esq., says: "I have used pretty largely for several years past, various kinds of concentrated manures, and am free to assert, that the best result I have yet obtained, was with 'De Burg,' used in connection with Peruvian Guano, in the proportion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the former, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the latter, from 300 lbs. of which I raised 35 Bush. Wheat per acre, and from  $\frac{1}{2}$  Peruvian and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mexican, only 24 Bush. per acre."

**WASHINGTON Co.**—W. M. MARSHALL, Esq., says: "My Tenant sent me word that 'De Burg' acted well."

**FREDERICK MD.**—VAL S. BRUNNER, Esq. Merchant, says: "The farmers in this vicinity are much pleased with De Burg and readily give it the preference over all other manures."

**FAIRFAX, VA.**—CAPTAIN MURRY MASON, U.S.A. says: "I gave De Burg a fair trial side by side with No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and I could perceive no difference in the result of the two."

**JEFF. Co., Va.**—BRAXTON DAVENPORT, Esq., says: "My application of De Burg was perfectly satisfactory, the Corn on which it was used, started best and maintained the same position throughout the season."

Every lot we receive is inspected and analyzed by Dr. David Stewart, Chemist to Md. Agricultural Society, who draws the sample himself from the Cargo, and rejects every lot that does not come up to the fixed standard, thereby guaranteeing to the farmer a uniformity not to be found in any Guano or other manure.

It contains three times as much fertilizing properties as the best No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and more than any "AA" Mexican Guano ever imported into this country, or any combination of Guanoes or Chemical Manures known.

The best proof of the value of this fertilizer as entertained by the Agricultural community, is the greatly increased demand for it, which is beyond all precedent in any other Artificial manure, in consequence of which, many imitations have been put upon the market. Farmers should be particular and buy "De Burg's No. 1 Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime," and no other.

Price \$43 per 3,000 lbs., in 8 bbls.

To secure the genuine article, call on or address,

**J. J. & F. TURNER,**  
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Editors of the American Farmer will receive orders for and attend to the shipment of De Burg's Super-Phosphate.

J. J. & F. TURNER. sel

## BALTIMORE MANUFACTURED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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For the information of our Agricultural friends, we publish a list of Premiums awarded us in November, by the Maryland State Agricultural Society. The wide margin and honors conferred, by the Society in favor of our establishment, renders it unnecessary for further comment. The Premiums awarded us are as follows, viz :

For the best Sweep Horse Power—*Sinclair & Co's Bevel Gear Segmented.*

For the best Thrashing Machine—*Sinclair & Co's Wrought Iron Elastic Cylinder—open concave.*

For the best Railway Power—*Amount divided.*

For the best Straw Carrier—*The Revolving Apron.*

For the best Horse Rake—*Double Revolver.*

For the best Ox Yoke—*Sinclair & Co's improved.*

For the best Grain Cradle—*Iron Braced.*

For the best Straw and Fodder Cutter, for Horse Power—*Sinclair & Co's Screw Propellor Feed.*

For the best Straw and Fodder Cutter, for Hand Power—*Sinclair & Co's Screw Propellor Feed.*

For the best Horse Power Corn Sheller—*Reading's Patent.*

For the best Hand Power Corn Sheller—*Improved Iron Spout.*

For the best Corn Stalk Cutter and Grinder—*Sinclair & Co's Improved.*

For the best Root Cutter or Grubbing Plow—*Sinclair & Co's Patent.*

For the best Vegetable Cutter—*4 Knife Vertical.*

For the best Drill Barrow—*Sinclair & Co's Improved.*

For the best Hay and Manure Forks.

For the best Bramble Scythes—*Sinclair & Co's make.*

For the best Bramble Hooks—*Sinclair & Co's make.*

For the best Wheat Cleaning Screen—*Cylindrical.*

For the best Cultivator—*Expanding Corn.*

For the best Harrow—*Chain Drag.*

For the best Roller—*Sinclair & Co's Serrated.*

For the best Corn Planter—*Sinclair & Co's Pattern.*

For the best Plow for lands infested with Pea Vines, Wire Grass, &c.

**R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS, BALTIMORE.

# MAYNARD'S CHAMPION CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDING MILL.



THE above Figure is a correct representation of Maynard's recent invented COB AND CORN MILL, which differs materially from similar machines of the kind. The principal novelty is the grinding process, which is on the Screw or Spiral principle, causing a regularity and uniform process of grinding, producing very slow wear on the burrs, and the finest quality chop for feeding stock. CORN can be ground with this machine with equal facility as Corn and Cob, full one-half of which will be fine Corn Meal, the remainder fine enough for feeding Stock; or, by a second process, all may be reduced to fine meal.

We are now manufacturing the article extensively, and hope to be able to supply all orders that we may be favored with.

PRICE, - - - - - \$45 00 /  
" with reception Box and Sills, - - - - - 50 00

NOTICE.—Application has been filed in the Patent Office for a patent for said principle of grinding, and manufacturers are notified accordingly.

Oct. 1.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO., Manufacturers.

**RICE & NORRIS,**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT, MACHINE**  
**AND SEED STORE,**  
Nos. 46 and 48 Light Street, near Pratt,  
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Respectfully tender their most grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them. They feel more than encouraged from the past, and kind indications of future favors from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, to keep a general and complete stock of all articles in their line, and to suit the wants of the Agricultural communities, all of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be purchased in this market.

Our present large and extensive stock comprise in part the following, viz:—HORSE POWERS and THRASHING

MACHINES, WHEAT DRILLS, with or without Guano and Grass Seed attachments of Pennock's, Bickford & Huffman's and Moore's make; very superior HAY PRESSES, to pack from 150 to 300 pounds to the bale; Hickok's Portable Cider Mill and Press, Straw, Hay, Fodder and Stalk Cutters, Corn Shellers, for hand or horse power; Vegetable Cutters, Montgomery's Rockaway WHEAT FAN, also VANWICKLE EXCELSIOR FAN; Ploughs of every description, including Prouty & Mear's, Woodcock's, and Beache's Iron Beam Plough; Harrows of the various kinds, Cultivators, Potato Diggers, Spades, Shovels, Molton's Grub Hoes, Picks, Axes, Hatchets, &c. Mortising Machines, Harrison's Portable Mills, Sausage Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saw Cutters, Scott's Little Giant CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Thatcher's double action Force Pump. Agents for Herring's champion Fire and Burglar proof Safes. Purchasers will please call and examine our stock.

oct1 RICE & NORRIS,  
46 and 48 Light Street, Baltimore.

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

### DRAINING TILE.

**T**HE subscribers have constantly on hand any quantity of **DRAINING TILE** of the most approved patterns, which they will dispose of at the following prices:—1½ inch bore \$12 per thousand, about one foot bore each; 2½ inch bore \$15; 4 inch bore \$35; Gutter Tile \$20. They also keep constantly the best Sand Press Brick, \$15, and Fine Brick, \$5. Samples can be seen. Orders left at the office of American Farmer, or direct to the subscribers

**RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD, Brick Makers,**  
W. Pratt St., near the Cattle Scales, Balt., Md.  
☞ Southern Planter copy six months, and send bill to  
this office. Jan 1




**JESSE MARDEN,  
INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER**

RAILROAD, LIVESTOCK, HAY, COAL, DEPOT,  
WAREHOUSE.

and all other SCALES, that are now used, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every size, and makes to order at short notice, and warrants them to stand tests with any Scales that are forced in market on commission, and will sell at much less prices. The public are invited to send their orders, or call at my old stand, 59 South Charles street, corner of Balderston.

JESSE MARDEN. may 1

## Tin & Stove Establishment.


**E. MILLS & BRO., No. 2 South Howard-St.,** Have constantly on hand a large and varied stock of Tin, Japan'd, Britannia and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture and imported.  All kinds of Factory Work, Roofing, &c. done well and prompt.

**WARNER'S PATENT**

**SUCTION, FORCING, AND ANTI-FREEZING  
PREMIUM PUMP.**

This is the most simple, durable, powerful, and cheapest Pump in use. It forces the water from deep wells into Bath Rooms, Spring Houses, Barns, &c., and by using hose will abundantly water gardens and lawns.

**Second street.**  
oct 1-61. No. 22 Second street, Baltimore, Md.




**C. H. DRURY**, corner of Camden street and Light street wharf, having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making his own Castings, is prepared to furnish all varieties of **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS** and **CASTINGS**, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of **PLOWS** kept constantly on hand:  
Davis, of the different numbers, for wrought and cast-steel.  
& M. Chenoweth, Willey, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 0, Hill side  
No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Beach Improved or Posey Plow,  
with common Davis cast-steel—Self-sharpeners or wrought  
steel—Horse Power—Harrow—Harrow—Harrow—Harrow—  
Wheat Fan—Corn sheller, with double horse—Old Vertical  
and Virginia sheller—Harrow—superior Pennsylvania made  
Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw  
Cutters, &c. &c. Horse Power **GRIST MILLS**, a very use-  
ful and saving article, and coming into general use. **HORSE  
POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES**, of these 1  
time, they are wanted by all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher, (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken together, complete, \$150 cash.) Persons in want of Implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended are invited to call on the subscriber.



 AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.—Stock Cattle of the different breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry &c. purchased to order and carefully shipped to any part of the United States,—for which a reasonable commission will be charged. The following are now on hand for sale viz: Thorough bred ShortHorns and Grade Cattle.

Do do Alderney do do  
Do do Ayrshire do do  
Do do Devon do do  
Do do South Down Sheep  
Do do Oxfordshire do  
Do do Leicester do  
Swine and Poultry of different breeds.

All letters, postpaid, will be promptly attended to. Address—  
AARON CLEMENT,  
Entrance to office, Shepherd st. above 9th. Phila.

**DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.**

### ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.

It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:—

HARRISONVILLE, Shelby Co. Ky. April 2, 1849.

J. KIDD & Co.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 800 worms.

L. CARTER, M. D.

**A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.**

§6- The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general name of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and terms of unhappiness allowed to use, without medical science offering them a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. M'Lane, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. M'Lane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of diseases which thence derive their existence.

**NOTE**—Purchasers will be careful to ask for **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills**, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. feb 1-1t

**M'CONKEY, PARR & CO.**

**Grocers and Commission Merchants,**  
Nos. 87 and 89, Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

**OFFER** their services to Farmers and others, for the disposal of GRAIN and other produce. Having devoted many years to the business, they flatter themselves their long experience and extensive facilities enable them to assure the highest going market prices, and entire satisfaction in the sales. Personal attention is given to the delivery and weighing of Wheat consigned to their care. Charges for commission, one cent per bushel.

• They would call the attention of Farmers to their large and extensive stock of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, and would solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

• Particular attention given to the purchase of *Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c.*

## DINSMORE &amp; KYLE.

**GROCCRS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
*No. 156 Pratt Street Wharf, Balt.*

**O**FFER their services to the Agricultural community for the sale of GRAIN, and other Produce. Stricteration will be paid to the weighing of Grain. They will also purchase Guano, and other manure for a mode rate commission. They invite attention to their stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS & WINES, (many of the latter, very old, and of rare qualities,) all of which will be sold on pleasing terms. To any business entrusted to them, they promise their best efforts.

## BONE DUST AND POUDRETTE.

**W**ARRANTED free from any mixture—no Glue extracted, or any Chemicals used, leaving the Bone Dust in its natural or pure state, weighing from 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel.

The Poudreite is as good as can be made, and for sale low.  
**REFERENCE.**—D. M. Perine; G. V. Lurman; J. Tyeon Jr., and J. W. Randolph, Baltimore County; Wm. B. Stephenson, and Lloyd Norris, of Henrico County; William Baker Durey, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of Howard County; C. Stabler and William S. Bond, Montgomery County; A. N. Bernard, and Mel. Lee, Va.

Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attended to  
JAY. THOMAS HAYNES.



## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

### ROWE'S PRIZE CRUSHING MILL—IMPROVED. Re-Patented and Price Greatly Reduced.

**T**HIS is the only Mill that can do the work of a farm or plantation, and for cheapness, simplicity, durability and economy in varied and useful application for farming, mining and manufacturing purposes, it is wholly without competition. The 4 horse mill will crush and mix thoroughly 30 bushels of ears of unhusked corn, (dry of course) in each hour of running time. With this I can pulverize 20 lbs. of straw, sheaf oats, or hay, and then throw in turnips, beets, potatoes or pumpkins, and mix the whole perfectly. It mixes articles that can be mixed in no other way. Two active hands can grind 3 tons of lump plaster as fine as any mill in ten hours, crushing and sifting. The same hands and teams, in the same time, can crush 1000 lbs. of bones to a merchantable fineness. They can crush 18 bushels of shells (fresh) fine for manure, in each hour of running time. I can beat any mill extant in crushing tanners bark. This mill will out last, in crushing bushel for bushel, ton for ton, horse power against horse power, 20 of any other mills now known as crushers. It also makes a fair article of family meal. This mill furnishes its own horse power and will be shipped to order for \$180, down to \$130, according to size, 4, 2 and 1 horse mills. For further particulars, address the patentee, at Richmond, Va., until the 1st February next, and after that to Tampa Bay, Florida. The patentee guarantees every mill he or his agents put up, to perform up to the letter of this advertisement, or no sale, decl-3t JAS. ROWE, Patentee, Tampa Bay, Fla.

### PRIME LEACHED ASHES.

A few thousand bushels for sale, of best quality, free from soda, ash and other impurities. Abundant reference can be given. Address box No. 59, or apply at No. 25 Exchange Building, Second Street, or to the Editors of the American Farmer. decl-6t

### PAINTINGS FROM LIFE,

**O**F HORSES, CATTLE, &c., (in Oil Colors,) in the most satisfactory manner. For further information, address E. CLARKSON, 183 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. nol-3t

**DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK, Price \$1 00**  
Mann's Practical Land Drainer, 63¢  
And a variety of other works, on Farming, Gardening, Stock, &c., for sale at the office of the American Farmer. jyl-1f

### PIANOS,

WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAMES,  
**KNABE, CAEHLE & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md  
may1-ly

### MEXICAN GUANO.

**100 TONS** Superior quality MEXICAN GUANO, just received per sch'r Howard, containing over 61 per ct. of Phosphates, dry and free from Coral, for sale in lots by

STIRLING & AHRENS,  
may1 55 Buchanan's Wharf

### BONE DUST.

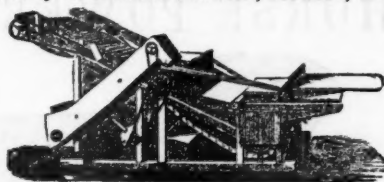
**T**HE subscriber will furnish ground Bones, warranted free from every mixture, or the entire quantity forfeited. He has lately made such an improvement in his machinery for crushing bones, as to enable him to sell an article better than ever before offered, a sample of which can be seen at the office of the American Farmer. My Bone Dust weighs, from the manner in which it is manufactured, 55 to 60 lbs. per bushel. Price 60 cts. per bushel, or \$22 per ton of 2000 lbs. I guarantee it to weigh 55 lbs. at least to the bushel. My Bone Dust is the finest made in Baltimore.

None of my manufactured Bone Dust is sold, except at my Factory. JOSHUA HORNER,  
Corner of Chew and Enoch sts., Old Town, Baltimore, or orders may be left with Mr. S. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer.

I furnish to my customers, when bags are not sent, 2 bushel bags, 8¢ cents each.  
Reference.—Messrs. Randolph, Gollbart & Co., 158 Thames street. mh1-1f

### Agricultural Implement Manufactory.

Corner of Carolina and Third sts., BUFFALO, N. Y



### PITTS' PATENT SEPARATOR.

IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER.

Pitts' Corn and Cob Mills, &c.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that since the extension of the Patent Right on my Machine for Threshing and Cleaning Grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located, and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved, and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts, while the Horse Power, for strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to stand the full strength of 8 horses, also to give as much effective or useful power, when driven by one or two horses, as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle. It was put on trial at the great Exhibition of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, at Geneva, July last, 1852, where it received the New York State Agricultural Society's first premium "for the best Horse Power for general purposes." The Separator, at the same trial, also received the Society's first premium.

My Machines will thresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion. My Agent, O. F. WALLACE, who has sold a large number of the above machines in Va., during the past three years, is now permanently located at Baltimore, Md. where I have established a depot for the sale of those justly celebrated machines. Persons desirous of examining before purchasing, will please call on O. F. WALLACE, No. 90 S. Charles St. Baltimore, and all orders addressed to him as above, will receive prompt attention.

ap 1-ly

JOHN A. PITTS.

### PAGE'S IMPROVED

### PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

**T**HE subscribers having greatly increased their establishment are prepared to execute all orders with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner. They build three classes or sizes of their CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the country—STEAM POWERS, of all kinds,—HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS and various other Machines and Implements for economising labor.

Since their Portable Circular Saw Mills were invented by and patented to their senior partner, they have made many improvements, which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered first among the labor-saving inventions of the age.

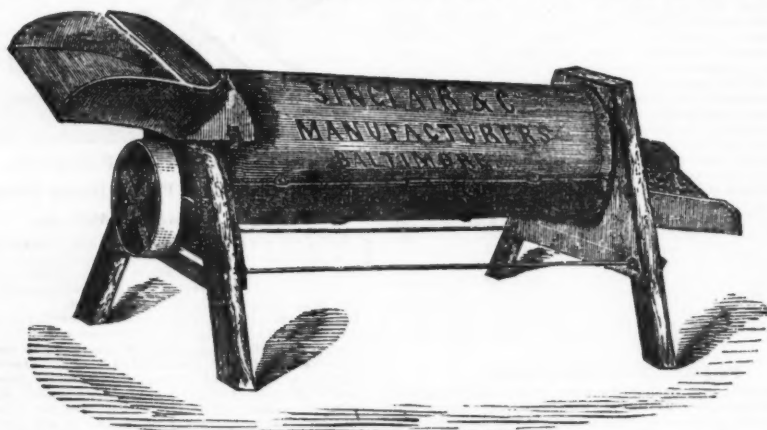
A pamphlet containing full descriptions of their three classes of mills, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c. will be sent to any gentleman applying for one by letter, post-paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action for infringement of their patent rights, they warn the public against purchasing from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

N. Schroeder, near W. Balt. St. Balt. Md.  
ju 1-1 yr

# READING'S PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLER.



ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. have purchased the right to make and sell Reading's celebrated Corn Sheller, as represented by the figure, which is admirably adapted for large corn planters, and the best Horse Power Machine known. It is estimated to shell and cob, in perfect order, 2,000 to 2,500 bushels of Corn per day.

The works are remarkably simple, the machine being made without springs, or cog gearing, and in every respect a machine particularly desirable for shelling large crops, and what is now wanted for shelling corn by the large growers in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. Price, as represented by the Figure, - \$45 00

Same Machine, with Fan attachment, - 60 00

Also the VIRGINIA CYLINDER Corn Sheller,

for hand or horse power, - 30 00

Improved double and single Spout do. \$10 to 16 00

Iron Vertical and other Patterns, do. 7 to 16 00

COLOGNE MILLS, 30 inch, and most approved for grinding Corn, - 120 00

Other sizes Cologne and French Burr Stone Mills, - \$80 to 200 00

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, with Patent Screw Feeder, made for Horse and Hand Power, - \$28, 30, 40 and 45 00

Straw Cutters, various cheap sorts, - \$5 to 20 00

SWEEP HORSE POWERS, Spur and Bevel Gearing, - \$110, 125, 140 00

Railway Horse Power, for one and two horses, - \$85 to 110 00

THRASHING MACHINES, made with and without Straw Carriers—warranted superior, both as regards finish and principle of construction, - \$40, 45, 55 and 65 00

COOPER'S LIME AND GUANO SPREADERS, both of very simple construction, and the best Broadcast Machine in the market, \$45 to 80 00

PATENT HAY PRESSES, several sizes, most approved, - 100 00

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—S. & Co.'s pattern, with attachment for grinding grain, &c., - \$30 00

CORN & COB CRUSHERS—Maynard's Patent, warranted to grind finer, faster, and by less power, than other patterns in use, - 50 00

WHEAT DRILLS, made with and without Guano attachment, - \$75 to 95 00

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, - 15 00

## PLOWS.

Of Plows we make and sell an endless variety of sizes and sorts. The most approved are the Maryland Self Sharpening; S. & M., or improved Davis Plow; the Patuxent Plow, Nos. 7, 8, and 9; Minor and Horton; and for seeding and covering Guano, the Echelon, or Three Furrowed Plow.

## HARROWS,

Of all sorts, including the Geddes, Maryland Hinge, Square Drag, &c.

## CULTIVATORS,

Expanding, Stationary, &c., for Corn and Tobacco.

## ROLLERS.

With 2 and 5 Segments, surface flat; Serrated Clod Roller, new and valuable.

Also, Ox Yokes and Bows, Cattle Ties, Bull Rings, Chain Pumps, Garden Engines, Thermometer Churns, Agricultural Furnaces and Boilers, Horse Dirt Scoops, Sausage Stuffers, Sausage Cutters, Apple Peers, Bush and Bramble Hooks, Seythes, &c.; Grindstones, hung on Friction Rollers.


## GRASS SEEDS,

Including all the best American and European, for Hay, pasturage, or ornament.

## GARDEN SEEDS,

A large and general assortment.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

These will be delivered to order after the 20th October.  CATALOGUES to be had at the Office.

**R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.,**

oct1 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, Balt.

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

**THORBURN'S WHOLESALE CATALOGUES**  
for 1855, of Vegetable, Flower, Tree and Agricultural  
**SEEDS**—Spring Bulbs, &c., &c., for the use of Dealers, are  
now ready, and will be forwarded on application.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.,  
15 John street, New York.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**—Thorburn's Retail Catalogue,  
for 1855, of VEGETABLE, HERB, GRASS, &c. SEEDS  
will be mailed to any address on application.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.,  
15 John street, New York.

### FROM MANSFIELD.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati daily Gazette.

MANSFIELD, November 10th, 1855.

Quite an excitement was created here this afternoon,  
growing out of a contest between Corn Crushers. It appears  
that some two weeks since, Messrs. Scott & Hedges, of Cin-  
cinnati, advertised in the papers of this City that they  
would give a Silver Cup to any Mill that should grind fast-  
er and finer, with the same amount of power, than their  
mills the "Little Giant."

They appeared in due time upon the ground, with two  
sizes of Mills, the Leavitt Mill, or Excelsior as it is called,  
was entered in competition by Messrs. HALL & ALLEN,  
who are manufacturing them in this place. Mr. Leavitt,  
the patentee, was present and superintended the operating  
of his Mill—who at first was unwilling to have the trial  
made with old dry corn. Mr. Hedges, who exhibited the  
Little Giant, insisted on using the old corn, as he was un-  
willing to have only a partial test, which would be the case  
if soft, new corn was used. Finally, after much hesitation,  
they yielded to Mr. Hedges' demand.

The grinding commenced with the Little Giant, which  
ground a given quantity of Corn in sixty-three revolutions,

using two light horses on the No. 4 Mill, which moved off  
easily and ground the amount without stopping. A half  
bushel of meal was sifted, and about one quart out of the  
amount was found too coarse to pass through the sieve.  
The Committee that had been appointed to superintend and  
decide the contest, then repaired to the Leavitt Mill, when  
the same amount of corn was ground, which required 73  
revolutions although Mr. Leavitt worked but one horse,  
which was a very heavy, stout one—the draft was evident-  
ly too hard for him, as he stopped three times, and was al-  
lowed to rest. On sifting the meal there proved to be five  
or six quarts too coarse to pass the sieve, instead of one as in  
the case of the Little Giant. The Committee after a few  
moments consultation, reported substantially as above, and  
returned the Cup to Mr. Hedges, who thanked them kind-  
ly, and remarked that it twice before had been won over  
the Leavitt Mill, and if a favorable occasion offered it would  
be risked again. Mr. Hedges then called the attention of  
those present, saying that he would grind some shelled  
Corn—then put on bushel in the hopper, which was ground  
out in four minutes at a moderate walk. Mr. Leavitt ground  
a like quantity, and was five minutes—his horse being hur-  
ried to a considerable more speed, no sieve was used; but  
it was admitted by all that it was much coarser than that  
ground by the Little Giant.

Mr. Hedges, then, at the request of some farmers, ground  
some new Corn very satisfactorily. Mr. Leavitt ground  
some also, which appeared very fine—but upon taking the  
Mill apart it was found to be gorged with cobs—admitting  
only the shelled corn to pass. In the opening of the con-  
test, the Little Giant had but few friends—all seeming to  
be in favor of "our Mill;" but the earnestness and assu-  
rance with which Mr. H. pressed the contest, gained for it  
friends, although at one time there was a semblance of hos-  
tile demonstrations, which our good people soon quieted—  
and the matter ended quite pleasantly, and the Little Giant  
came off triumphant.

dec1-4t.

"AN EYE WITNESS!"

## READING PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLE.



THE Subscribers have purchased the exclusive right to make, sell and use this noted Sheller in Delaware,  
Eastern Virginia and Maryland. As our Shellers are made of Boiler or Wrought Iron, there is no danger of  
bursting or breaking.

PRICE of Plain Sheller,	\$35 cash;	\$37 50 4 months.
" with Fan attached,	50 "	53 4 months.
Also, Hand Shellers, from	12 to 16.	

MARYLAND STATE FAIR PREMIUM, Colburn's Portable Grist Mill, Uncle Sam, which took the Premi-  
um over Scott's Little Giant, and all others in Baltimore this fall. Price, \$50  
Horse Powers, from 80 to 110.  
Van Wickle, or Gilbert Wheat Fan, at 30  
Wemple Thrashers, at from 120 to 130.

Together with a general assortment of Agricultural Machinery, constantly on hand at the DELAWARE CITY  
AGRICULTURAL WORKS. Orders promptly attended to by

**COLBURN, HYDE & Co.**

P. S.—Freight paid to Baltimore.

# PERUVIAN GUANO

## SUPERSEDED!

### AMMONIATED

## DISSOLVED BONES.

The subscriber would call the attention of the agricultural community to the valuable Compound manufactured by him, (in compliance with the suggestion of Prof. David Stewart,) and known as

### AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES.

The great superiority of this Compound over Peruvian Guano or any other manure, (artificial or natural,) consists in the fact that it contains a much larger quantity of Phosphoric Acid and Alkaline Salts than any other now offered to the farmer, and also an ample sufficiency of Ammonia, which exists in the form of a Sulphate (thereby preventing its escape) for any soil or crop to which it may be applied. The Phosphoric Acid and Alkaline Salts being rendered soluble by the use of Sulphuric Acid, enter at once into the ground for the food of the plant, leaving the ground in a much improved condition after the crop is gathered than before the compound was applied. In proof of these assertions we refer the reader to the letter of Prof. Stewart, (which will be found below,) and this Compound having been thoroughly tested by him for several years past upon his own farm, and its superiority over Peruvian Guano proven beyond a doubt, both by Prof. S. and all who have tried it, CERTAINLY commends itself to the confidence of the farming community.

The non-adaptation of Peruvian Guano to spring crops, together with the present high price of that article, presents a suitable opportunity for farmers to test this valuable preparation the coming season, and as each package will be analysed by Prof. Stewart, and his autograph inspection certificate accompany each bag or barrel, farmers can rely upon its genuineness, and that it is manufactured uniformly and in accordance with his directions.

BALTIMORE, August 27th, 1855.

To Mr. P. S. Chappell:

DEAR SIR: I have witnessed the manufacture of the lot No. 10 of "Ammoniated Dissolved Bones," and I have so far completed the analysis of the sample I took from the barrels that I am willing to engage four tons for my own wheat field, at \$40 per ton, and certify the value of all such lots in future, receiving a part of each lot as my only fee for analysis and the use of my formula. I cannot recommend it in stronger terms, especially to those who prefer, as I do, to save all the manure of the barn-yard for corn, and cover the wheat field with manures free from weeds. As clover and other grasses are usually sown with the wheat, the success of both wheat and grass and the purity of the hay will be insured by this plan.

After a field is cropped in corn and oats, it is cleansed from weeds, and has lost its alkalis in the form of fodder and straw, and their restoration is often impossible during peculiar seasons like the present, unless we resort to concentrated manures that can be employed both before and after the wheat is sown. I have heretofore depended on the tedious and expensive process of liming before corn, in order to hasten the disintegration of the soil and compensate for the removal of the alkalis and soluble silica by it. But in future I will prefer concentrated manures as above, believing, as I do, that both Lime and Peruvian Guano, alone, only enable me to exhaust my soil more rapidly of its most valuable elements.

Unless the alkalis, &c., exist in excess over the relative proportion of ammonia, (that exists naturally in some soils,) then ammonia will produce no effect, and this is the reason for the comparative or total failure of Peruvian Guano on good land. I have applied most liberal dressings

of both Sulphate of Ammonia and Nitrate of Soda with insoluble phosphates without any effect, and my cloverseed entirely failed—where the wheat was manured with Peruvian Guano alone, last year—but both wheat and clover succeeded where dressed with a compound similar to No. 10, although it was applied as a top-dressing after the wheat was put in the Autumn. After our experience, with individual notes, I should not take, much less endorse, the dime currency of a millionaire. But I will both endorse and receive these five dollar packages of your manufacture, while I can satisfy myself that the money value of each lot is faithfully represented in my report of analysis.

Your facilities for obtaining material, and the extent and completeness of your manufactory, should place you at the head of this department in the State, that leads the way in the employment and sale of Concentrated Manures.

Wishing you and every other young man success in all laudable enterprises, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. STEWART, M. D.,

Chemist of Maryland State Agricultural Society.

The above valuable Compound contains, according to analysis of Dr. Stewart—Report No. 10—

Phosphoric Acid, . . . . .	15.52
Organic Matter, Compounds of Ammonia, &c. . . . .	28.99
Lime, . . . . .	14.82
Sulphuric Acid, . . . . .	04.85
Sand of insoluble portion, . . . . .	06.00
Water, . . . . .	18.01
Potash, Soda and Magnesia Salts, . . . . .	13.81
	<hr/> 100.00

Salts of Ammonia, . . . . .	11.30
Equal to Ammonia, . . . . .	03.06

Proportion of the above compound soluble in water 21.57, or nearly 22 per cent. in ten parts of water.

REPORT No. 20, Oct., 1855—On a sample of Chappell's AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONES. Proportion soluble in ten parts of cold water 29.89, or nearly 30 per cent.

Compound of Ammonia, . . . . .	24.10
Carbon, . . . . .	02.20
Water, . . . . .	13.11
Sand and Insoluble, . . . . .	09.20
Mixed Phosphate, . . . . .	37.75
Sulphuric Acid, . . . . .	08.56
Salts of Soda, . . . . .	04.99
	<hr/> 100.00

This sample was taken with my own hands from the package designated by my autograph.

The competition between the manufacturers at the North and our Southern chemists for the sale of these compounds has taken the right direction. A laudable emulation seems to be in progress who shall excel in quality without increasing the price. The South seems to have it this time.

DAVID STEWART, M. D.,

Chemist of Maryland State Agricultural Society, and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

For the purpose of introducing this article into general use we have concluded to furnish it, put in bags or barrels, at the following price:

**\$40 per ton of 2000 lbs., Cash.**

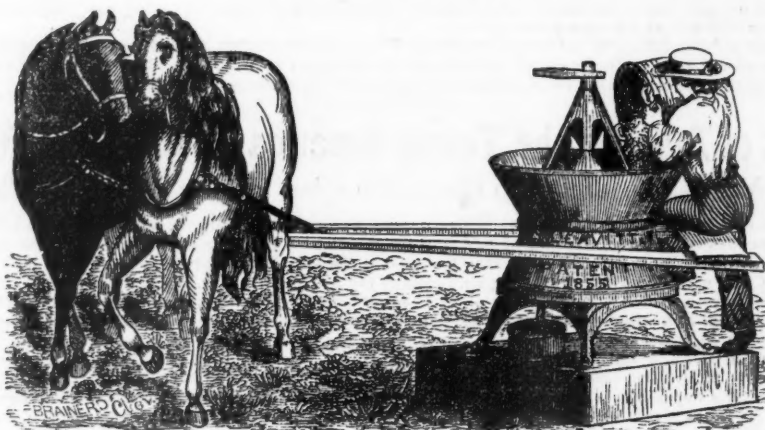
We are now prepared to fill orders with promptness and despatch.

**P. S. CHAPPELL, Manufacturing Chemist,**  
134 Lombard Street, Baltimore.



# "YOUNG AMERICA."

LEAVITT'S Latest Improved Portable Mill.



## EXCELSIOR.

The above cut represents a valuable improvement in Portable Grain Mills, which are now required and found so profitable in the improved modes of feeding stock.

It is a well-known fact among scientific Farmers, that two bushels of Corn ground is worth three in the ear, to feed hogs or cattle, and will fatten either in one-third less time.

Among the uses to which it is adapted, are the following, viz: Grinding or Crushing Corn and Cob together, Grinding Meal from Corn and other Grain, and other like purposes.

This form of Mill is so simple in its construction, and so few in its parts, that it can be furnished at a very low price, when the value of the services it performs is considered; and for the same reason it is durable and not likely to get out of order. It was fairly tested at the Ohio State Fair in October, 1855, with the "Little Giant," "Star Mill" and others, and was awarded the highest Premium, and is so far superior to all others, that it is the only Mill that can be sold where it is known.

This Mill is set on three legs, cast solid to the inner Plate or Cone of the Mill, which is considered proof against breaking by the draft of the horses.

This Mill has also a very simple and convenient arrangement for receiving and conducting the meal out at a spout on one side of the Mill, which will enable the operator to set a box under and receive the meal without the trouble of shoveling it up.

## TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS

AT THE LATE

### FAIR OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following table will show the time occupied, and number of Revolutions of each of the Mills on exhibition, in grinding half bushel of Corn and Cobs:

YOUNG AMERICA, or EXCELSIOR,	2½ Minutes,	-	10 Revolutions.
LITTLE GIANT,	4½ "	-	15 "
MAYNARD'S CHAMPION MILL,	5 "	-	20 "
*COLBURN'S MILL.	7½ "	-	32 "

\* Extract from the report of the committee: "of the durability of the grinding surface, (of Colburn's Mill,) the committee express no opinion."

Either of the above Mills can be worked with one horse; but Farmers will generally work two, and for this reason we operated our Mill, on the Fair Ground with two horses.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

## Advantages of the "Young America" Mill.

*Advantages of the Excelsior Mill over all others:*—1st. Great Strength and Durability. 2d. Simplicity—having only one set screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand. 3d. It will grind more Corn, or Corn and Cob, in the same time, and of the same quality, than any other Mill in use of same size. 5th. Economy—that part of the Mill which is most liable to wear being separate from the main body of the machine, can be renewed, when worn out, at the small cost of \$3. Thus, in the Excelsior Mill we present the Best, Cheapest, and most durable Mill ever offered to the Farmer. This Mill is of larger size and greater capacity than any other Mill sold at the same price.

Price \$50—including an extra set of Grinding Plates, which renders it equal to two entire Mills for \$50, and new Plates can be furnished at the small cost of \$3 per set, which can be attached in the same manner that new points or shares are put to a plough when the old ones are worn out.

## Cost of Running the Young America or Excelsior Mill Ten Years, compared with that of the other Mills in use at this Time.

It is a well known fact that Cast Iron Mills for grinding Corn, &c., to do the work properly, will not last more than two years. In view of this fact, the inventor of the Excelsior Mill has labored to produce a machine that will be more economical, and at the same time more effectual. The following estimate will show the cost of grinding with each of the Mills now in use, for Ten years.

Cost of Excelsior Mill, \$50, including an extra set of Grinding Plates, which makes it good for four years. Cost of Extra Plates for 6 years, \$9—making the whole cost of the mill and expense of running the same for 10 years, \$59.

Cost of a Common Mill, without any extras, say \$44—Cost of running the same for ten years, supposing that the Mill will last as long as the Excelsior Mill, to be renewed every two years, which must be done at the expense of a *New Mill*, costing \$44 each time, making for the ten years, an expense of \$220. This same rule will apply to all mills of this kind which are made without Gearings, and the Geared Mills are fast going out of use, as they are too complicated and expensive to be of value to the Farmer.

FARMERS and others in want of Mills for Grinding Corn and Cob, &c. will see by the above estimate that the Excelsior Mill can be used for the purpose required at less than one-third the expense of any other Mill now in use. Manufactured and for Sale by

**E. WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place,  
BALTIMORE.**

**NOTE.**—We would say to our customers whose orders have not yet been filled, that the demand for the young America Mill, has been so much greater than we anticipated, that it has been impossible for us to supply them up to this time, but having hired another Foundry to assist us in building them, we shall be prepared in a few days to fill all orders. jan1-1t

## STRAW CUTTERS!

Our Improved Cylindrical Straw Cutter is now superceeding all others, where it is known.

### PRICES:

Improved 9 inch, plain,	\$23 00
" 9 " apron,	25 00
" 11 " plain,	26 50
" 11 " apron,	28 00

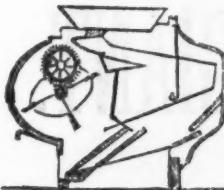
Also, Hyde Roller Cutters, as low as they can be bought in New York or Boston, with a variety of other kinds.

**E. WHITMAN & CO.  
No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.**

**1000 PLOUGHS and 300 TONS PLOUGH CASTINGS,**  
On hand and for sale by **E. WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place.**

**1000 LATEST IMPROVED CORN SHELLERS,**  
From \$8 to \$60, for sale by **E. WHITMAN & CO., 63 Exchange Place.**

# DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY, THE GREAT PREMIUM FAN, STILL VICTORIOUS!



Invented and Manufactured by J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., at No. 155 North High Street, Baltimore. Patented Dec. 20th, 1833, and June 9th, 1855. This Fan has taken the First Premiums at all the leading Agricultural Shows of Virginia, Maryland & North Carolina. We have never been beaten since we improved our Fan, and

we do not think there is any Fan in the United States that will do its work as fast and clean as our Rockaway. They work easy, are very simple, can be rigged for cleaning by any intelligent farmer, are very durable, and when out of order can be repaired with great ease, by any mechanic—and they are adapted to cleaning all kinds of grain. We have had ample opportunities to test our Fan, during the present harvest, with several of the latest improved Fans, and our experience is, that we can clean nearly, if not quite, as fast and clean, as any two of them in the same time. We think we know what the farmer wants and needs, and that our experience enables us to suit them better than any other person in the Fan business—and they may rest assured that no pains will be spared to give them the best machine in the market. Our Fan has gained its present popularity entirely in consequence of its merits—our sales have increased 50 per cent. in our old districts, showing that those sold heretofore have given full satisfaction. We have sold over 550 Fans this season, and 750 will not more than supply the demand from present appearances. It is an easy matter to puff up an article before the public, through the Journals, as some have been this season—but for a Fan to retain its popularity, and to increase in demand, as ours has done in the same Counties and districts for 3 and 4 years, is the best evidence of its value.—Our sales are extended over six States, namely, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware and Georgia. Having secured Letters Patent for our Fan, in 1853 and 1855, we are now prepared to sell Rights for any State or County not mentioned above. We offer a good chance to any enterprising mechanic who desires to go into business—a business that can be started on a small capital and yield as fair profit as any we know of. We will give all the Patterns and any instruction requisite.

Our Fans, delivered on board the vessel in Baltimore cost \$34. All orders, by mail, attended to as promptly as if made in person.

It is deemed almost unnecessary to give certificates or references, as to the superior qualities of our Fan, as they are so universally known—but for the information of those who have not as yet used them, we subjoin the following:

CHARLES COUNTY, MD., 1855.

We have tried Montgomery & Bro's Improved Double Screened Rockaway Fan, and find it to be the best we have ever seen. It cleans cleaner, faster, and works better, in general, than any we ever tried. We recommend it to all our friends.

JOHN WISE,  
JOSEPH YOUNG,

SAMUEL CARRINGTON,  
JOSEPH H. COOKREY.

This is to certify that I purchased of Messrs. J. Montgomery & Brother, one of their wheat fans, the 17th of July, 1852, and I consider it an excellent fan. It is now fanning wheat this day, and I think it is as perfect as when I first purchased it, except the usual wear and tear. I would recommend them to the public.

DANIEL NEWNAM.

ROCKFIELD, NELSON Co., July 23d, 1855.

Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro:

I am more than pleased with your Rockaway Fan; had I obtained yours in time on my last year's third and inferior qualified wheat, (the remnant) I could have saved one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. N. COLEMAN, Sr.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Baltimore City (Md.) Post office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

No. 155 N. High street, between Hillen and Gay, Balto. oct1

## Rappahannock Land for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation, in Richmond Co., (Mulberry Island,) about 7 miles above Tappahannock, and 3 miles below Smith's Wharf, a landing of the steamers that ply between Baltimore and Fredericksburg. It adjoins the lands of Dr. Wellford, Mr. Goodwin, and others, and contains, by recent survey, 1376 8-14 Acres. Of these about 375 are arable, (divided into three fields,) the rest well timbered, except a portion which is *Hard Marsh*, and affords excellent grazing. The soil is as well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, as lands in this neighborhood which could not be bought for \$50 per acre. It is well watered—the road from the forest to the river descends a gentle slope; Overseer's House and Farm Houses in good repair, and six new cabins for slaves, very commodious and of the best materials, recently constructed. The amount of wood land in this tract, the value of timber, which has been steadily advancing from year to year, and its convenience for delivery, invite the attention of men of enterprise. Persons wishing to view the premises, are referred to Mr. ROBERT Sisson, who has charge of the estate. Terms accommodating. Address

ARTHUR H. H. BERNARD,  
Fredericksburg, Va.

not-1f

## THE GREAT FERTILIZER! HOYT'S PREPARED SUP-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE subscriber has succeeded in obtaining the Agency for the sale of this VALUABLE CHEMICAL MANURE.

It has been submitted to the most careful practical experiments, for the purpose of testing its superiority to Peruvian Guano, as a more active and permanent Fertilizer, and has fully met the expectations of the Farmers who have tried it.

It contains over 51 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, and nearly 10 per cent. of Sulphate of Ammonia, with other valuable ingredients, capable of yielding Ammonia, and is in a condition to be immediately appropriated by the growing crops.

Pamphlets containing a more minute description of its peculiar excellencies, with the analysis and recommendatory notices of it, by eminent Chemists, among whom are Dr. T. Jackson, of Boston, Assayer of the State of Massachusetts; Dr. A. S. Piggott, Professor of Chemistry of the Maryland Institute, and others, can be obtained on application to

R. M. LOCKWOOD,

Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

P. S.—Farmers and others are invited to examine these Pamphlets before purchasing their Fall supplies. aug1

## Piano Fortes.

THE subscriber has always on hand the largest assortment of Pianos in the city, at prices varying from \$200 to \$500, from the celebrated Factories of Chickering & Sons, Nims & Clark, Rosenkrantz, and other makers, with full Iron Frames. Those who desire a very superior Piano, and at a low price, are invited to examine them.

Orders from the country will be as fully and faithfully attended to as if the parties were personally present.

F. D. BENTEN,

181 Baltimore Street, and  
Feb 1 Large Wareroom, 84 Fayette-st. near Charles.

## GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.



HENRY HARTGE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No. 121 Franklin street, near Eutaw, where may be found Pianos which for elegance of finish, and sweetness of tone, and agreeable touch are second to none in the country. jyl-1y

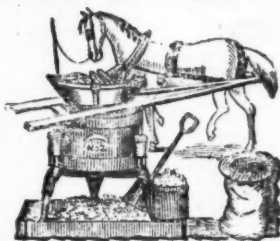
## JOHN D. HAMMOND,



SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, Wholesale and Retail, No. 233 Baltimore Street, (opposite the Eutaw House.) Baltimore, Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, every description of Harness, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Collars, and every other article in his line. All orders executed with neatness and despatch. apl-1y

# THE LITTLE GIANT FAR IN THE LEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!!!

## LITTLE



## GIANT.

## SCOTT'S Patent LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL,

Has now undergone a trial and test for nearly two years, and testimony is daily coming in from innumerable witnesses speaking from experience, and confirming what the public press has already said in its behalf, proving positively that after a constant use for the above period of time it exhibits no perceptible appearance of wear; in view of these facts we are now prepared to say to our friends and customers generally, that we will give them a full and unqualified guarantee; and as a proof of our earnestness in the matter, we ask permission to give you one upon trial, and if you are not perfectly satisfied after thirty days use of the same, that it is far superior to and will last much longer than any other Mill for a like purpose now in use, you are at liberty to return it, and the money will be refunded in full without one cent of discount or deduction. The particular properties and qualities of the *Little Giant* which place it far in the lead of all competitors, have been claimed for some of the latter, in a sort of quack nostrum advertisement, upon the principle, (we suppose) that it is quite as proper to trade on borrowed merit as on borrowed capital. The same advertisement has stated that *Cast Iron Mills* for grinding Corn and Cob will not last more than two years, and that the cost of keeping them in repair for ten years, will be equal to four times their original cost; very possibly this may be the case with some *Cast Iron Mills* but it certainly is not so with the *Little Giant*, as the following facts will make apparent to every reader of ordinary intelligence.

Mr. Scott, the patentee of the *Little Giant* has secured by *Letters Patent* a double set of arms in the top of the Mill, (or what he terms a driver and arms) for the purpose of more effectually pulverising the Cob and preparing it for the centre of the Mill, which very materially lessens the strain on both Mill and team. In the common Mills now in use—such for instance as we find dressed in borrowed plumage in advertisements; this double set of arms or driver cannot be used without a direct infringement upon Scott's patent, consequently the strain is so very great upon the periphery and fine grinding surface of the Mill that it will last but a very short time, and necessarily requires a ring (or some additional

part,) to keep them in working order, and if they require one ring which is upon the shell of the Mill, they will just as surely require another upon the cone (or burr) which is more liable to wear out than the shell.

Again in some of these common Mills the legs are made very slight and Cast fast to the Mill. Hence in the event of a leg being broken it requires an entire new shell to replace it, which will be nearly one half the price of a new Mill. Not so however with the *Little Giant*. Mr. Scott has also secured by *Letters Patent*, what he terms a pocket on the side of the shell of the Mill, so that in the event of a leg being broken either by accident or design, it can be immediately replaced by the most ordinary farm hand and at a most trifling cost; hence we are prepared to prove, beyond all controversy, that the expense to run the *Little Giant* for ten years will not be as much for repairs by one half, as any other Mill now in use, from the fact of the simplicity attending any repairs that it might require, added to the durable properties of its inner arrangement with its double set of arms and immense grinding surface, the amount of work it can do with a comparatively small power, the superiority of its work when done, and its capability of being managed by the most unskilful farm hand, places the *Little Giant* a head and shoulders above any similar invention and entitles it to be recognised as the *Goliath* among Corn and Cob Mills. Conductors of public journals who have seen it in operation by the side of other Mills, and all farmers who have had it in use for any time, proclaim it to be the only effective and reliable Mill for grinding Corn and Cob ever invented.

At a time like this, when the products of our farms and fields command a high price, and when it is important that farmers should save as much grain as possible, for the markets of the country, no one engaged at farming, or who may have stock to feed should be without one of these Mills a single week, as we warrant in a short time it will reimburse the cost of its purchase.

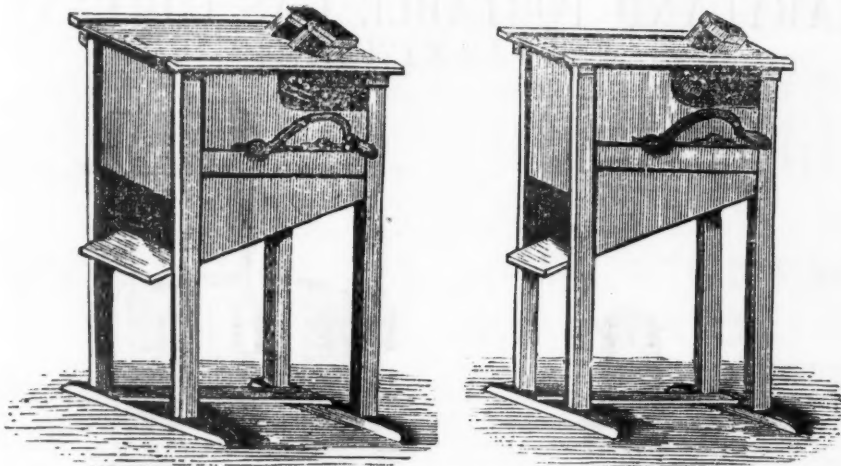
A trial is all that is necessary to show that it possesses advantages over all other similar Mills now in use, and to commend it to universal favor.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

**ROBBINS & BIBB,**  
WAREHOUSE, 39 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.



## CORN SHELLERS! CORN SHELLERS!



The superior manner in which we have been making our Corn Shellers, has drawn nearly the whole trade of Maryland and Virginia to purchase them. Not being prepared for so great a demand, we have been obliged to disappoint some of our customers, but have now engaged a larger force at our factory, and will soon be prepared to fill all orders, which we may receive.

Our best Single Sheller,	Price, \$10
"    Double    "	18
"    Virginia    "	30

We have also, low priced Shellers, at prices as low they can be bought in the East or elsewhere.

**E. WHITMAN & CO.,**  
63 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

**SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTER AND FILLERS**, of all varieties and sizes, for sale by  
**E. WHITMAN & Co., 63 Exchange Place.**

### MAYNARD'S SPIRAL CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDING MACHINE.

The desirable object of crushing corn and cobs at the same time, grinding them to a proper consistency for the most profitable consumption, is attained by this recent valuable improvement. The crushing is done by the upper cylinder, after which process the crushed cobs and corn pass into the lower cylinder, which is studded with a number of grooved cast iron teeth, which completes the work, and reduces all to a fine chop. The arrangement of the teeth in the lower cylinder is spiral, and the arrangement of the works such that a power equal to two horses is sufficient to produce ten bushels of chop per hour. This machine is equally valuable for grinding wheat, corn, &c. for feeding stock. The object is attained simply by attaching a false hopper, so arranged as to give a feed sufficient, and in proportion to the grinding surface. Price \$50. Manufactured and for sale by

**R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.,**  
Baltimore, Md.

### Important to Purchasers of Lumber.

**THE UNDERSIGNED** having superior advantages in the purchase of LUMBER, can sell *Shingles, Laths, Cullings, Pickets*, &c. at low prices; from the wharf, foot of McElderry's Dock, & opposite State Tobacco Warehouse, No. 1 angle-lyr

**ROBERT HOOPER.**

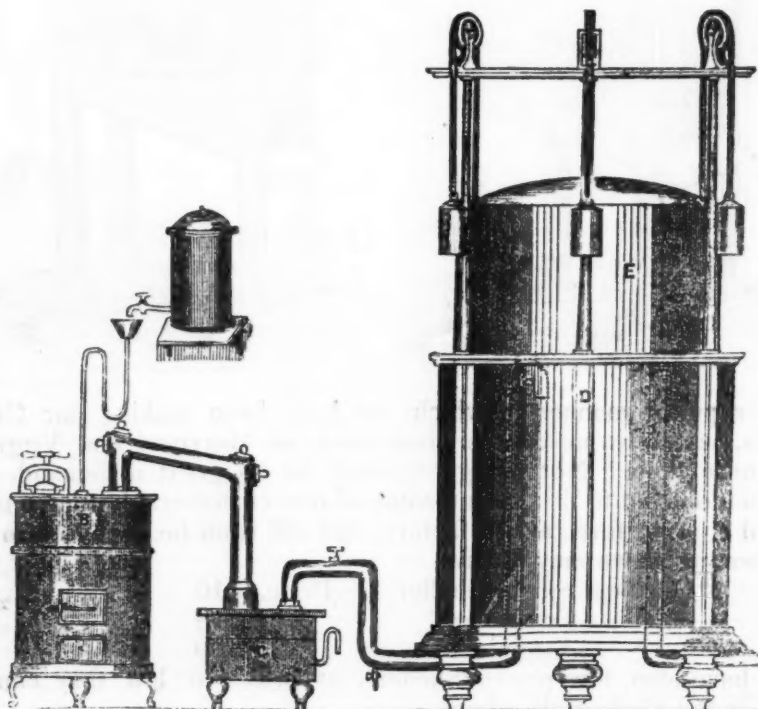
**VALUABLE THOROUGH BRED STOCK FOR SALE.**—We are authorized to offer for sale stock from the most valuable and celebrated herds in this country—and at prices unusually moderate—consisting of **DURHAMS, DEVONS and AYRSHIRES**, of all ages. Also, **Suffolk and Chester PIGS** of the most approved character, and **South Down and Cotswold BUCKS and BUCK LAMBS**. Some of these Sheep and Swine took the highest premiums in their class at our late State Show.

Apply to **S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,**  
Office American Farmer

decl-tf.

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

## **GAS APPARATUS** OF THE **MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY** OF BALTIMORE.



Office of the Company, 202 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

S. COATES, AGENT, No. 376 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

H. B. FIELD, " WATERBURY, CONN.

WM. FERRIS, " No. 136 MARKET-ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.

GEO. C. LAURASON,

JAS. M. SLAUGHTER, } NEW ORLEANS.

## **GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.**

THE PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS, Manufactured and put up by the MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY of Baltimore, are particularly adapted to the use of PRIVATE DWELLINGS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, HOTELS, FACTORIES, FOUNDRIES, COUNTRY TOWNS and VILLAGES. It furnishes a light cheaper than oil or candles—perfectly safe—and requires no more skill or intelligence in the management of it than an ordinary Cooking Stove or Furnace. They are made of any required capacity, and can be put up at short notice. For terms, and other information, apply at the office of the Company, 202 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

may 1-ly

**E. R. SPRAGUE, Treasurer.**

## AMERICAN FARMER — ADVERTISER.

### SUPERIOR IMPROVED SWINE. &c., &c.

**M**Y breeding stock of Essex and Suffolk Swine is now large, (having been selected by myself, with great care and particularity,) so that I expect to be able to supply a considerable demand for Pigs next Spring, for which I solicit orders. I also breed the pure Chester county Hog, and crosses of the Ohina, with the above varieties. I have now for sale an Essex BOAR and SOW, in pig, four years old; four young SOWS, 8 to 15 months old, the older ones in pig; two BOARS, 8 months old, and 12 PIGS, 2 to 4 mos. old, most of them males; a very superior SUFFOLK SOW, 6 years old; a large Chester County BOAR, 16 months old, a Chester County SOW, 12 months old, and 5 pairs fine Chester County PIGS and SHOATS. Also 2 grade bull YEARLINGS and 1 CALF, (Devon & Durham) one very fine pure bred DEVON BULL CALF, out of my best Devon Cow, sired by my superior bull Ben Bolt, and 5 young Cots-wold SHEEP, two of which are bucks.

THOS. A. HARDY Norfolk, Va.

**ROANOKE LAND FOR SALE.**—1576 acres, of which there are from 80 to 100 acres of excellent river bottom. This land is about seven miles above Gaston, N. C., lying in the counties of N. Hampton and Warren, N. C. It can be bought very low (\$5 per acre) if application be made immediately to the subscriber at Summit P. O., N. Carolina.

JOHN W. PALMER. jyl-87

### TO FARMERS!

**WOODBURY'S LEVER MOUNTED HORSE POWER,** Thresher and Cleaner, capable of threshing and cleaning one bushel of wheat per minute. This machine received a first premium at the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware State Fairs, and at numerous County Exhibitions, where it has been brought in competition with other machines. This machine need only to be seen to be properly appreciated. Manufactured and for sale by C. B. ROGERS, Seed & Agricultural Warehouse, decl-31.

No. 29 Market street, Philadelphia.

### F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

No. 97 North Paca Street, Baltimore.

### TO PORK AND BEEF BUTCHERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES AND OTHERS.

**F. B. DIDIER & BRO'S Improved Sausage or Pie Meat Cutter for 1c51.** (Patent applied for. This celebrated Machine is warranted with proper care and use, to cut or mince 4 lbs. of fine meat per minute; or 240 lbs. per hour, not liable to get out of repair, and easily operated by a small boy. The simplicity of construction and the ease with which every part subject to wear may be replaced, serve to recommend this as the cheapest and most perfect machine ever invented. Being made entirely of iron (with one or two exceptions,) renders it much more durable than those usually made of wood, and much easier kept sweet and clean, and no warping or swelling when necessarily used, as is the case with all others.

**N. B.**—One great objection to Meat Cutters is that the knives are stationary. In our machine the objection is obviated, as the knives can be taken out, cleaned, and put back in a minute. The machine is regulated for cutting fine or coarse meat by putting in more or less knives.

It is warranted to cut sausage or pie meat equal to any machine in the country, both as regards quantity and quality. Also, warranted to cut 5 times the amount, and of better quality than any cutter at the price. Again—less complicated, more durable, requiring less power to operate it, than any other invention of the age.

The Maryland State Agricultural Fair, and the Maryland Mechanics' Institute, awarded this machine a first class Premium in the years 1851, 1852 and 1853, and encomiums of the like flattering character from discriminating judges, have on all occasions of competition favored this useful article. Retail price \$5.50.

A first rate article of Sausage Stuffer or Filler retail from \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50.

**N. B.** Agricultural Implement makers and venders, Hardware merchants and others would do well to take this machine on sale, owing to its popularity and the liberal discounts made to the trade. The article is bound to be in the possession of every farmer and private family. We have in store and ready for the season about 5000 Cutters, for which we solicit buyers, wholesale and retail.

F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

97 N. Paca street, Baltimore, Md

## HUSSEY'S SELF RAKER!

**O**BED HUSSEY, is now building SELF-RAKING REAPING MACHINE WITH SIDE DELIVERY, for the harvest of 1856. The change from reaping to mowing, will be simple and convenient.

The Self-raker will be simple in its construction, and warranted to perform well. The additional cost for Self-raker will be thirty dollars; should it not give satisfaction, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded, while the reaper itself will remain a good hand raker, and far superior to any heretofore made, in consequence of important improvements introduced this year, among which is the enlargement of the road wheel, centre draft, and a general lightness, tending to easy draft. Notwithstanding the introduction of the above important improvements to meet the requirements of *Young America*, Obed Hussey will continue to manufacture his long known, and well established Reaping and Mowing Machines, in the usual form for farmers who are satisfied with a good thing—the latter machine delivers the sheaves behind, and is warranted to perform well at a slow walk, and on a quick trot when dispatch is required.

In addition to the above, an important Improvement will be introduced this year, in the Hand Raker, by which the sheaves will be delivered at the side by the labor of one man.

Price of Reaper and Mower, \$115

Price of simple Reaper, 105

The machines to lay the sheaves on the side, same price. Forward Wheels, as usual, \$30, when wanted to either of the above machines.

### ONE HORSE MOWING MACHINES.

The Subscriber is now building one horse Mowing Machines, with an important new feature, which, from the result of recent trials, during the month of October, on heavy second crop grass, promises to supercede all others now in use.

Price of one horse Mowers, \$80 00

do with additional apparatus for reaping, 100 00

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders addressed to OBED HUSSEY, BALTIMORE, Md., as early as possible; those who intend to send their old machines to the subscriber to be repaired, should do so with as little delay as possible, that they may be returned before Spring.

The subscriber will take this opportunity to say, that the report in circulation, to the effect that he exhibited his reaper at a trial in France, and was beaten, is not true, he had no machine in France, and was not there himself.

jan.1

OBED HUSSEY.

### IMPROVED STOCK FOR SALE.

**H**AVING rented out one of my Farms, I offer at private sale, until the *First day of March next*, (when what shall not have been previously disposed of, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, adjoining the Farm whereon I reside,) 30 head of THOROUGH-BRED AYRSHIRE and 30 head of Grade and Native NEAT-CATTLE, of different ages and conditions; 6 MULES, 2 HORSES, 25 South down and Grade SHEEP, and 10 HOGS, besides a full outfit of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, VEHICLES, HARNESS and IMPLEMENTS, &c., for a Farm of 250 Acres. For particulars, apply to Martin Goldsborough, 38 Holliday street, Baltimore, or S. Sands & Worthington, at the office of the Farmer, or by mail to the Subscriber,

RAMSAY McHENRY,

jan1-31.

Emmorton, Harford County, Md.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—I am authorized to sell the FARM on which I live, in *Montgomery County, Md.*, six miles above Rockville, near the Frederick road; said farm containing upwards of 400 Acres. The neighborhood is a select one, and the lands about, as well as the farm itself, are in an improved and thriving condition. The location is exceedingly healthy; there is near the house a never-failing Spring of excellent water; the place is well fenced, well watered, and contains about 100 Acres of prime Wood Land, the wood consisting principally of Oak, Hickory and Chesnut. Included with the farm, will be sold the most of the Stock, Products, &c., and all the Farming Utensils. Terms, \$25 per Acre. For further particulars, address

DR. G. F. O. A. DYER.

nov1-1f

Forest Oak P. O., Montgomery County, Md.

## AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

### EVERGREEN NURSERY, WOODBURY, N. JERSEY.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers at the *lowest cash prices*, several 100,000 Trees, including 40 to 50 species of the most beautiful Evergreens adapted to our climate, of a size to give immediate effect in.

LAWNS, AVENUES, CEMETERIES, and PUBLIC GROUNDS.

An extensive assortment of the most valuable

SHADE TREES, FRUITS, SHRUBBERY, ROOTS, &c.

And a large quantity of small stock for Nurserymen.

☞ Packages delivered in Philadelphia free of charge and forwarded by any public conveyance as directed.

2d mo. 1-21

DAVID J. GRISCOM.

### ENGLISH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.



THE UNDERSIGNED has just received direct from the growers in England and the Continent, his well selected stock of the above, viz. Early Peas, Beans, Early York, Large York, Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and other Cabbages; Beets, Celery, Egg Plants, Lettuce, Onions, Peppers, Short-top Radish, Tomatoes, Carrots &c, and all other vegetables in the trade; from his long experience and connexion with the seed trade in all its branches, he can warrant them, fresh, genuine, and of first rate excellence, and at very moderate prices, either Wholesale or Retail.

Flower seeds of the choicest kinds and what are specially suited to this climate are offered in collections at the following rates, free by post:

100 Packets very Choicest	\$5.00
100 Second	4.00
50 Choicest	2.00
50 Second	2.00

Catalogues on application.

Seed Warehouse, 396 7th Street corner H. St. Washington City, D. C.

feb 1-31

### ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c.



THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers to his patrons and the public

50,000 Lancashire Prize Gooseberries, strong and good.

4,000 Currants, Red and White Dutch, Red and White Grape, Victoria, Black Naples, &c.

5,000 Rhubarb Roots, Prince Albert, Victoria, Hawkes, Champagne, &c.

Apples, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, &c. strong and good, and prices, very moderate.

feb 1-21

JOHN SAUL, Washington City, D. C.

**THORBURN'S RETAIL CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE, HERB, GRASS, &c. SEEDS**, for 1856, is just published, and will be sent by mail to applicants enclosing a post office stamp. It will be found to contain every thing worthy of cultivation, either of established character or of recent introduction.

Also Dealers Catalogue of the above priced in quantity.

J. M. THORBURN & CO. Seed Merchants, No. 15 John Street, New York.

feb 1-21



### TREE, SHRUB, AND EVERGREEN SEEDS.

A collection of about 100 varieties.

Norway Spruce, \$1.50 per lb.

Scotch Fir, 1.50 "

Evergreen Cypress, 1.50 "

Black Austrian Pine, 3 "

Weymouth Pine, 3 "

Chinese Arbor Vitæ 3 "

Magnolia Macrophylla, Osage Orange, Cedar of Lebanon &c.

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**SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.**—A Buck 2 years old, from Jonas Webb's stock, and a number of South Down Ewes, in lamb by the above Buck. Apply at this office.

feb 1-11

### THREE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE, On the Danville Rail Road, 36 miles from Richmond, Virginia.

I have for Sale in Amelia County, Virginia, 36 miles from Richmond on the Danville Rail Road 3 tracts of land, one tract of 310 Acres, with a good two Story Dwelling house, 7 rooms in first rate order and newly painted, with all the necessary out houses, including frame Kitchen, a good Granary, large framed stable, Carriage House, Buggy house, &c.; another tract containing 150 Acres with a new Dwelling House containing 3 rooms and large passage, the other tract contains 700 Acres, and is supposed to be one of the most productive tracts of land in this part of Virginia, and has 100 Acres of Creek and Branch low grounds well drained with blind drains; this tract has on it an Overseer's House with 4 rooms, 5 new Negro Houses, a first rate Granary well painted, 8 Tobacco Houses, including a first rate Stripping House; each of these tracts have about two thirds cleared land, well watered, and in as good a neighborhood and as healthy as any in the State. I wish to sell only two of the above tracts, reserving one for myself, but purchasers may have choice and on very reasonable terms, as I am determined to sell. Address JOHN G. JEFFERSON, feb 1-11 Amelia Ct. House P. O. Va.

**FOR SALE.**—A choice Farm in the Valley of Virginia adjoining Woodstock, the county seat of Shenandoah county. Fronting upon the town, it enjoys with that place all the advantages of academies, churches, good society and a Rail Road Depot at the distance of 4 of a mile.

Of the 297 Acres in the tract, about 120 are in timber, and of the remainder, 100 Acres may be said to be surpassed in productiveness by no upland in the valley, being of soil naturally excellent and constituting an important portion of a Farm long known for heavy crops of wheat, corn and clover.

The property is offered at private sale at \$40 per Acre, and will, if not sold before, be sold at public sale at Woodstock on Saturday the 1st day of March next.

Terms:—Ten per cent at the time of purchase, and the balance in deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on the property.

Should the property be sold before March, notice will be given.

For information or purchase, application may be made to SAMUEL KENDRICH, at Strasburg, Va; W. A. CRAWFORD, Newark, Delaware; C. T. WESTON, Front Royal, Va. or E. WESTON on the premises.

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feb 1-31

THOS. W. BIRCHALL.

### TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

Your attention is called to the Manures manufactured by the Lodi Manufacturing Co. from the contents of the Sinks and Privies of New York City, and free from offensive odor called

### POUDRETTE AND TAFEU.

Poudrette is composed of two-thirds night soil and one third decomposed vegetable fibre. Tafeu is composed of three-fourths night soil and one-fourth No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

These manures are cheaper and better adapted for raising Corn, Garden Vegetables and Grass, than any other in market. Can be put in contact with the seed without injury, and causes Corn and seeds to come up sooner, ripen two weeks earlier, and yield one third more than other manures, and is a sure preventative of the Cut Worm.

Two bbls. Poudrette or 100 lbs. Tafeu, will manure an acre of Corn in the hill. Tafeu 1 3-4 cents per lb. Poudrette \$2.00 per bbl., or \$1.50 for any quantity over 7 bbls., delivered on board vessel or Railroad, free from any charge for package or cartage. A pamphlet, containing every information, sent, postpaid, to any one sending their address to THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., feb 1-41 60 Courtland-st., New York.

**ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.**—A Bull Calf A out of stock recently imported, 4 months old, a very fine animal. A Bull 2 years old, has taken the first premium of his class and age. And another Bull, 1 year old, also a very fine animal.

feb 1-11



# THE AMERICAN FARMER



"O FORTUNATUS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS." Virg

Vol. XI.

BALTIMORE, MARCH, 1856.

No. 9.

## THE CONTEMPLATED AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND MODEL FARM.

To the Editors of the *American Farmer*.

GENTLEMEN:—Having read in the daily papers the synopsis of a bill entitled, "An Act to Establish and Endow an Agricultural College in the State of Maryland," and feeling a warm interest in its success, I have made bold to communicate my views on the subject, hoping that many other gentlemen from different sections of the State may be induced to do the same. In a matter involving such a number of nice details there will of course be a great variety of opinion, but in order to form some idea of the kind of institution most likely to meet the wants of the *whole* State, a free and candid expression of opinion from all its different sections, would I think be advisable.

Let any man run his eye along the map from the ocean shore in Worcester county to Youghiogheny River near the western boundary of Alleghany, and without leaving his own fireside, he may be convinced of the fact that the State we inhabit, presents a great diversity of soil, climate and local characteristics. Here we have as many as five distinctly marked belts or tracts, differing in geological features; first the low alluvial tract supposed to have been of submarine origin called the Atlantic plain; then the Atlantic Slope extending from the head of tide-water to the foot of the first chain of mountains; thirdly, these non-fossiliferous mountains, including the Catoctin and the Blue Ridge; fourthly, the bituminous coal regions still further west; and lastly the lofty mountain meadows called the Glades. The whole of this variegated surface extending from the level of the sea to an elevation of 2500 feet, is inhabited by descendants from the English, the German and other nations, all varying in their habits, their wants and their degrees of culture.

Within this space too may be found every possible species of landholder and almost every conceivable variety of the genus "agricola." The honest and hard-working deliver of his own soil with his own hand, the opulent slaveholder who in some cases even entrusts the labor of supervision to his overseer, the experimental farmer ever in search of the new, the conservative farmer, a contented follower of the old, the practical farmer, the fancy-farmer, each has here its respective type and representative.

I happen to have my residence on what geographers have called the Atlantic Slope. My farm has on it an abundance of iron ore and limestone, the surface of the land is undulating, and every hill-top commands a fine view of the Catoctin mountains, the nearest point of which is between eighteen and twenty miles. A ridge of hills of moderate elevation extends parallel to these mountains and furnishes me with the necessary woodland. The waters which arise from or flow through my lands, after often changing their names, empty into Potomac; they have a rapid descent and are seldom affected very materially by the drought. The elevation is higher than the foot of the first chain of mountains to the west, and of course several hundred feet above tide-water level to the east. From these data you will at once see that the climate must be healthful and bracing. My neighbors are principally of German descent, and if questioned on the subject will generally tell you their forefathers came from Pennsylvania. They delight in large red barns with glass windows; they prefer horses to mules, and like the fattest and the largest that can be procured; they are extremely thrifty, honest and industrious, and without talking or writing much on the subject of farming are perhaps among the best farmers in the whole State.

For myself, I was educated for one of the learned professions, and for this reason have never been able to attain that practical proficiency in Agriculture which is possessed by those around me. For eight years I have been residing as proprietor upon my paternal acres and shall, probably, pass here the remainder of my days. Heretofore I have employed the services of a tenant, with whom I have divided equally the proceeds of the farm, he being at the whole labor and expense, except being required to furnish but half the seed. I am about making an alteration in this system, and reserving the larger portion of my farm for pasturage, I let out a few fields every year to be worked on the shares. By this plan I hope to combine in some measure the advantages of grazing with those of tillage, the one enabling me to realize something by the sale of cattle and horses, the other furnishing grain for home consumption, and also a portion for sale. By this means too all those little causes of collision are avoided, which almost inevitably arise where landlord and tenant live on

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feb 1-29

JOHN SAUL, Washington City, D. C.



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Of the 297 Acres in the tract, about 120 are in timber, and of the remainder, 100 Acres may be said to be surpassed in productiveness by no upland in the valley, being of a soil naturally excellent and constituting an important portion of a Farm long known for heavy crops of wheat, corn and clover.

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Terms.—Ten per cent at the time of purchase, and the balance in deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on the property.

Should the property be sold before March, notice will be given.

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Your attention is called to the Manures manufactured by the Lodi Manufacturing Co. from the contents of the Sinks and Privies of New York City, and free from offensive odor called

### POUDRETTE AND TAFEU.

Poudrette is composed of two-thirds night soil and one third decomposed vegetable fibre. Tafeu is composed of three-fourths night soil and one-fourth No. 1 Peruvian Guano.

These manures are cheaper and better adapted for raising Corn, Garden Vegetables and Grass, than any other in market. Can be put in contact with the seed without injury, and causes Corn and seeds to come up sooner, ripen two weeks earlier, and yield one third more than other manures, and is a sure preservative of the Cut Worm.

Two bbls. Poudrette or 100 lbs. Tafeu, will manure an acre of Corn in the hill. Tafeu 1 3/4 cents per lb. Poudrette \$2.00 per bbl., or \$1.50 for any quantity over 7 bbls, delivered on board vessel or Railroad, free from any charge for package or cartage. A pamphlet, containing every information, sent, postpaid, to any one sending their address to

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

feb 1-41

60 Courtlandt-st., New York.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.—A bull Calf out of stock recently imported, 4 months old, a very fine animal. A Bull 2 years old, has taken the first premium of his class and age. And another Bull, 1 year old, also a very fine animal. feb 1-11

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**HARNESSES, SADDLERY, TRUNKS, &c.**

**SAMUEL HUNT**, has removed to No. 303 BALTIMORE street, between St. Paul's and Charles street, where he is now extensively engaged in the Manufacture of TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

HARNESSES of all descriptions, including his patent Life-Preserving Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, COLLARS, &c.

And has for Sale in season, a large assortment of BURLAP ROPES, FLY NETS, and HORSE COVERS, which he will sell at prices as reasonable as the same quality of work can be bought in this or any other city.

**SAMUEL HUNT,**  
No. 303, Balto. st. between St. Paul's and Charles Street.  
Feb 1-ly

**COLOMBIAN GUANO.**

**162 TONS** Superior quality COLOMBIAN GUANO, containing per Inspector's analysis 87.100 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime, received per Brig Pauline, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by

**STIRLING & AHRENS,**

54 Buchanan's Wharf.

We call the particular attention of farmers and dealers to this valuable fertilizer.  
Feb 1-ly

**AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.**

**JUST** received by steamers via New York, our supply of fresh and genuine Seeds, viz., Early Short Top, Scarlet and other early Radish, early and late Peas, large and premium Flat Dutch, Drushead, Walcheren Cauliflower, Early Purple Cape Broccoli, Early Blood Turnip, Long and half long Blood Beet, Long Horn, Long Orange and Belgian Carrot, White Solid Celery, Parsnip, Parsley, Spinnage, Turnip, Red, White and Yellow Onion, White Sugar and Mangel Wurtzel Beets, Tomato, Egg Plant, Cucumber, Flower Seeds, Ault's improved Swede or Ruta Baga, with all other Seeds and Beans in our line, all of which are of the same superior quality as those heretofore sold by us, which have given so much satisfaction. For Sale by

**SAMUEL AULT & SON,**

Corner Calvert and Water Streets, Baltimore, Md.  
Feb 1-21

**ORANGE ORANGE HEDGES.**

**THE UNDERSIGNED** has now on hand a large number of Orange Orange plants, 1 & 2 years old, ready for setting in hedge. Price \$5 & \$10 per 1000. Also fresh seed gathered under the direction of my own agents, and warranted, price \$35 per bushel, or \$1 per lb.

Address early **H. W. PITKIN**, Manchester, Connecticut. Orders for Plants or Seeds are also filled at the Agricultural Warehouse & Seed Store of **BYSUNE PITKIN & Co.** Louisville, Kentucky.

A pamphlet giving full directions for securing hedge Seed to purchasers.  
Feb 1-21

**WYANDOT PROLIFIC CORN FOR SALE**—The Great Agricultural Wonder of the Age!—Plant 1 kernel in each hill, four feet apart at the North, 5 or 6 feet at the South—Yield, one hundred and fifty bushels PER ACRE.

The Corn will be warranted genuine, and sufficient put in a parcel to plant an acre, with instructions for cultivating. Price, one dollar and fifty cents, delivered in New York. Money or P. O. Stamps must always accompany the order, (with proper instructions how to send.)

Those who order it sent by mail, and remit \$4, will receive (post paid) sufficient to plant one acre; \$2, a half an acre; \$1, a quarter of an acre. Orders for a less quantity will not be filled, unless at double the above rates.

All orders, or for Circulars giving full particulars, address **J. C. THOMPSON,**

February, 1856. Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.  
A small parcel will be on sale at American Farmer Office.

**MEXICAN GUANO.**—The undersigned has now on hand, which he offers for sale at the lowest market price,  
**GROUND WHITE MEXICAN GUANO—A.**

And will continue to receive supplies during the season.  
**C. R. PEARCE,**  
Feb 1-21 Buchanan's Wharf.

**VALUABLE FARM NEAR BALTIMORE FOR SALE.**

We offer for sale FORTY-NINE ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, situated south of the Clairmont estate, three quarters of a mile north of the Philadelphia road, and a quarter of a mile east of the proposed City Avenue; full one half the land is a rich alluvial meadow, producing abundant grain and grass crops. The upland is a clay loam and in a good condition for the reception of crops. The entire tract is susceptible of the highest improvement, both as regards character of the land and situation. There is a GOOD ORCHARD of various kinds of fruit, all in full bearing; a well adjoining the dwelling, and a spring within fifty feet of the door. The DWELLING is a TWO STORY BRICK, containing four rooms, with a frame wash-house adjoining; also a good frame stable, corn and cart-house, chicken-house, &c. This farm is well adapted for a MARKET GARDEN or DAIRY FARM, or by the requisite improvements could be rendered one of the most beautiful COUNTRY RESIDENCES around Baltimore. If not sold previous to next April, it will be offered at public sale at the Exchange. Terms very liberal.

**WILLIAM CORSE,**

**R. SINCLAIR, JR.,**

Executors of R. Sinclair, dec'd.

For terms apply to **Wm. CORSE**, on the premises or to **R. SINCLAIR, JR.,** No. 62 Light St.  
Feb 1-ly

**SUPERIOR DEVON CATTLE.**

**THE** subscriber can supply Devon Cattle of the best blood, and of all ages. His stock has been obtained from the most reliable sources, and bred with the greatest care.

Applications may be made to **JNO. G. TURPIN, Esq.** of Clarendale, Chesterfield Co. Va., or to the subscriber at Rockville, Montgomery County, Md.  
Feb 1-ly

**THOS. W. STONESTREET.**

**To Beekeepers! Patent Hives!**

**THE ELECTRIC BEEHIVE** and **DRONE TRAP** combines novelty, simplicity, convenience, protection, economy and profit, has been awarded the First Premium over all other Hives they have competed with at the various State and County Fairs, and are acknowledged by hundreds of Beekeepers, in nearly half the States of the Union, to be decidedly the best improvement for the management of Bees ever offered them.

Hives, or the right to make for individual use, can be obtained from the subscribers, the duly authorized agents of Clarke Wheeler, the Patentee, for the States of Virginia and Maryland. The "Beekeeper's Guide," to fully illustrate and explain the merits of said improvement, may be had gratis upon application.

**RICE NORRIS,**

Aggricultural Implement Store,  
Feb 4-41 46 and 48 Light street, Baltimore.

**Ray & Co.'s American Reaper and Mower.**

**WE** respectfully request all Agriculturists intending to procure Reapers or Mowers for the next harvest, to examine the above Machine before purchasing elsewhere. In the next number of the "American Farmer" a more particular description of the Machine and evidences of its superior value will be presented to the public. It has no cog-wheels, pulleys, pinions, cranks or belting, so complicated and cumbersome in all others.

**RAY & CO.,**

No. 50 E. Frederick st. Baltimore, Md.  
I have one of Humes' and one of McCormick's. I am so convinced of the superiority of Messrs. Ray & Co.'s American Reaper and Mower that I have ordered one.  
Feb 1-21 **RICHARD GREEN,** of Hartford County.

**ANALYSIS OF SOILS, GUANO, MANURES,** and all other Commercial products, performed with accuracy and dispatch, by **Dr. Isaiah Dock,** Consulting Chemist, &c. 18 Exchange Place, New York. Dr. Dock has been specially engaged for 17 years in the above, as well as every branch of Analytical Chemistry, and can give the most satisfactory references.  
Feb 1-ly

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